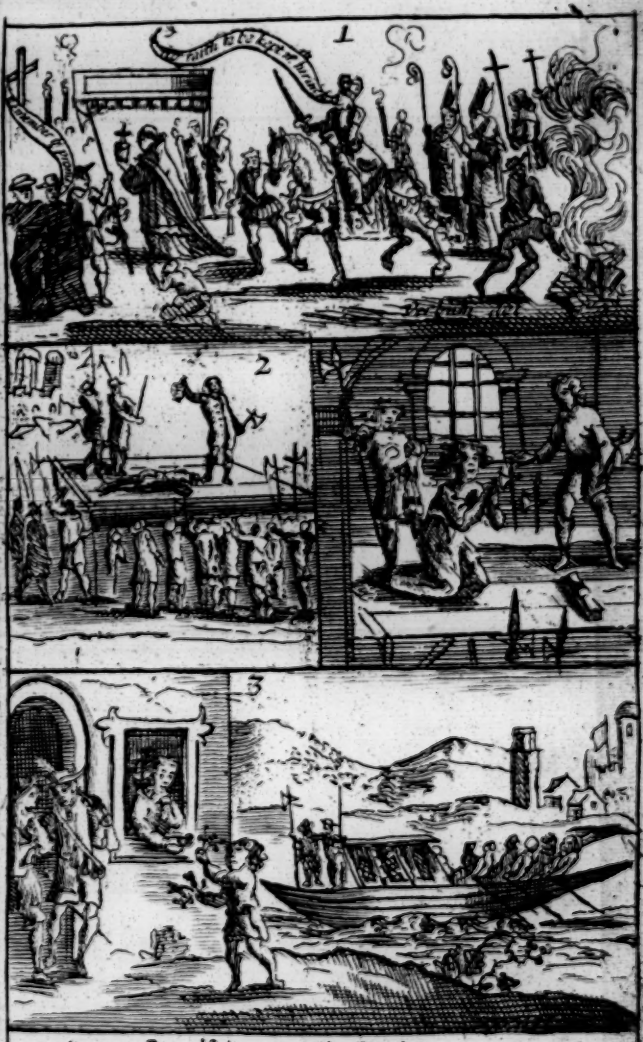
4 The Queens Marriage with the King of Spaine.
5 The Burning of Dr Ridley and Dr Latimer.
6 The Londoners in derision of Pope Hang a Cat.



1 Q. Marys Procession to St Pauls.
2 La. Lane & her husband beheaded.
3 La. Elizabeth Carried by water prisoner to the Tower.

THE HISTORY OF THE *Life, Bloody Reign and Death* OF Queen MARY,

Eldeſt Daughter to *Hen.* 8.

Containing a True Account of her Birth, Education, Corronation and Marriage, the Beheading the Lady *Jane Gray* and her Husband, *&c.* with their Speeches at their Execution: the ſeveral Impriſonments of Queen *Elizabeth*, and her Remarkable Speeches and Behaviour in her Confinements: *Wyatt*'s Rebellion, *&c.*

Alſo, An Account of the Martyrs that ſuffer'd death during her moſt cruel Reign, *viz.* Arch-Biſhop *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, *Lattimer*, *Hooper*, *Bradford*, and about 200 more Men and Women, and one new born Infant, who were all Burned: With the moſt remarkable paſſages and Speeches during their ſufferings, and their laſt dying words. Likewiſe a Relation of Bloody *Bonners*, and other *Popiſh* Cruelties.

The Third Edition Corrected; To which is now added, An Account of the moſt Remarkable Judgements of God, on many of the Perſecutors.

Illuſtrated with Pictures of the moſt conſiderable paſſages, Engraven on Copper-plates.

London, Printed for *D. Brown*, at the *Black-Swan* without *Temple-Barr*, and *T. Benskin* in St. *Brides* Church-Yard, *Fleetſtreet*, 1682.

Borden

TO THE

PROTESTANT READER.

THE History of the Reign of this Popish Queen is Collected and published for the use and benefit of Protestants, to Establish them in their Religion against Popery: Hereby they may answer all the spacious and fair pretences of the Papists, by instances of their Bloody and foul practices, and of their cruel usage of the Protestants, when they had power over them: Herein also are examples of the Blessed Martyrs Courage and Constancy in their Holy Profession; even unto and in Death, to animate and encourage others to follow them in the undaunted Profession of the same Holy Truths for which they suffered: And to say with a poor Woman Burned in this Queens Reign (upon some popish insnaring Questions being put) Although I cannot talk for Christ, yet I can Dye

for Christ, *which she soon after (with great cheerfulness) did : These being the design and use of the Book , I need say nothing farther to recommend it to all that desire to live and dye Protestants, but that they do by a serious Reflection upon their many Cruelties, beware of the snare they daily lay to shed Innocent blood, and their restless endeavors to bring us once more under Popish Tyranny : from which let every good Christian implore Almighty God to deliver us.*

THE

THE Hiſtory OF THE LIFE, and Bloody Reign OF Queen *MARY*.

Of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c.

QUeen *Mary*, Eldeſt Daughter to King *Henry* the Eighth, by his firſt Wife Queen *Katherine* of *Arragon*, Daughter to *Ferdinando* the fifth King of *Spain*, was Born at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, on the Eleventh day of *February*, in the year of our Lord 1518. Queen *Katherine* her Mother, before her Marriage to *Henry* the Eighth, being Widdow *Dowager* to Prince *Arthur* his elder Brother, who deceaſing before his Father King *Henry* the Seventh, the King to prevent the return of her Dowry, which was

very conſiderable, ſo wrought, that ſhe was given in Marriage to his ſecond Son, *viz. Henry*, who afterwards was King by the Name of *Henry* the Eighth, and was Divorced from her, as ſhall be briefly handled in due time and place. At the Birth of this Princeſs, though a great number of Nobility and Gentry were then at Court, there was not obſerved to be thoſe Expreſſions of joy as were uſual at the Birth of the Eldeſt Daughter of ſo great a King, which ſome ſay was hindered by the News of the Death of the *Queens* Father who dyed about that time, but others (As many learned men of that Age well obſerved) attributed it to a Divine Impulſe that ſecretly wrought in the minds of men, poſſeſſing them with a fear, ſhe was rather given for a Scourge to this Nation, than for a Bleſſing, which afterwards was ſadly verified, as by her Reign will appear; yet was ſhe Baptized with all imaginable Grandure and Ceremony. The pompious Ceremonies of her Baptiſm according to the Rites of the Church being over, the King her Father to expreſs his joy for the Birth of His Daughter, and the better to ſhew the ſplendor of this Court, which then had Three Queens in it, *viz.*, the Queen *Dowagers*

agers of *France* and *Scotland*, his own Sisters, and Queen *Katherine* his Wife, Mother to the Lady *Mary*, ordained several solemn Exercises and sports, as *Justs*, *Tilts*, and *Turnaments*, wherein many Dukes, Earls, and Lords, performed things extraordinary, but for the most part the King bore away the Prize; being not only strong of Body, but excellently well skilled in feats of Arms, as appears at large in the History of his Reign. After this the Lady *Mary* was committed to the Countess of *Salisbury*'s Tuition, to be Educated at his Mannor of *Greenwich*, till she were of convenient years to partake of the Splendor and Gallantries of the Court, who instructed her in what was fit to accomplish so great a Princess; but above all, in the superstitious Errors of the *Romish* Church, to which the Queen her Mother had wholly devoted her: This may be one main reason why she was so zealous in propagating and maintaining the *Romish* Religion to the last; for 'tis usually observed, whatever we are throughly perswaded of in our Infancies, that we for the most part passionately affect and promote ever after, and hardly can be perswaded to Relinquish. As soon as she came to years of discretion, though she had a great Train allotted

her, and all the pleaſures that this Life can be capable off, as to Worldly Pomp, yet ſuch was her diſpoſition, that ſhe would often wiſh her ſelf in a Nunnery amongſt the Nuns, ſaying, that they lived a more contented Life in their poor Cells, then Princes in the height of their Glory: *Stephen Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, ſhe elected to be her Ghoſtly Father, who (being a great Enemy to the Proteſtants or Goſpellers as they then called them, and much fought the ſhedding of their Blood) no doubt to ſecure the Popes footing in *England*, did all he could to confirm her: And it is remarkable, that once he being demanded by her what he thought of the State and Condition of thoſe people that were without the Pale of the Holy *Church*, meaning the Church of *Rome*, his Anſwer was, that they would infallibly be damn'd, and periſh everlaſtingly, for that there was no Salvation but in the Communion of that Church of which the Pope was (as being Chriſt's Vicar) the Head. Adding, that it was not only dangerous ro converſe with them, but a mortal Sin to ſpare any of them, if advantage might be had over them, it being pleaſing to God to deſtroy them as obſtinate Heriticks; which pernicious Counſel (as ſoon as ſhe had power) ſhe

ſhe put in practice. When ſhe came to be about eleven Years of age, the Biſhop of *Baion*, Ambaſſador from the *French* King, came over into *England* to demand her in Marriage for the Duke of *Orleance* his Maſters ſecond Son, that by ſuch means the Differences that had happen'd between the two Crowns might be ended, but many affirm it came to no concluſion, by reaſon the Lords of the Counſel, and the reſt of the *Engliſh* Nobility would by no means conſent to the Marriage, objecting, that She being his only Daughter, and Heir apparent to the crown, might by this Marriage occaſion *England* to become ſubject to a *French-man*, whoſe Kingdoms being larger in extent, might in the right of the ſaid Lady bring it under ſubjection; but amongſt other things that he had given in charge, he made a ſcruple, whether She was Legitimate, ſeeing that She was Daughter to Queen *Katherine* of *Arragon*, who as you have before underſtood was Widdow *Dowager* to Prince *Arthur*, upon which the Treaty of Marriage broke off, the King being much diſpleaſed or diſturbed at the motion; but whether the former occaſioned the breach, or that the latter really Touched the King with a ſcruple of conſcience, as him-

himſelf alledged it did, or whether he took hold of it as the beſt advantage or opportunity to make way for a new Love, is not certain, though it hath occaſioned various diſcourſes; but certain it is, that the King ſent to all the Univerſities in *Europe*, that were of any note, to be ſatisfied herein, who for the moſt part Concluded the Marriage to be Unlawful, whereupon he ſent to the Pope to ſue out a Divorce, but the Pope not willing to do any thing till he knew the Queens mind in that affair, ſent over Cardinal *Campeus* to be joyned in Commiſſion with Cardinal *Woolſy*, aud gave them as his Legates full power to determine the matter; but after the Queen appealed to the See of *Rome*, he revoked their Power ſecretly, and adviſed them by his Letters to diſpoſe the King to tranſmit the Suit unto the Court of *Rome*, and there to follow it by his Procters, and that it might be determined in no other place; upon this the Cardinals were backward in the bringing the buſineſs to a determination, although the King had ſummoned a High Court of Judicature at his Palace in *Black-Fryers*, where the King was ſeated, and the Queen likewiſe appeared, the Cardinals, the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* and ſeveral others

others sitting as Judges ; the Queen having her Counsel assigned her, when the Court was ready and prepared, the King sitting under a Cannopy of State, after Silence made, was called by the Name of *Henry* King of *England*, &c. to come into Court ; *&c.* to which he made answer, and then the Cryer was commanded to call the Queen by the Name of *Katherine* Queen of *England*, &c. Who without making any answer, came and cast her self at the Kings Feet, and desired him to do her Justice, for that she was a poor Woman, and in a strange Countrey, far from her Friends or Relations, and therefore could have no indifferent Counsel ; in fine, she appealed to the See of *Rome*, resolving not to stand to any other determination then what the Pope should think fit, and thereupon departed the Court, and would never after that appear in an any Court, although she was divers times cited ; upon which the Suit having passed through divers Courts, at last the King expected Judgement should be given according to the due Course of Law, and accordingly he came himself to hear Sentence pronounced. When as the proceedings being all in *Lattin*, and all men grew big with expectation, at length the Cardinal *Cam-*

Pens ſtarted up and declared that he could not, neither would he paſs judgment untill he knew the Popes further pleaſure, and ſo he diſſolved the Court, to the great diſpleaſure of the King, alledging, he had power ſo to do as being the Popes Legate, *&c.* And after having taken his leave, packed up his Trinkets and departed for *Rome*; notwithſtanding, the King, after much coſt and labour had that Marriage pronounced Illegal, and afterwards Married *Ann*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Bullogen*, Viſcount *Rochford*, after the Solemnization of which, *Katherine*, Mother to the Lady *Mary*, was ordered to be called Princeſs *Dowager*, and under that Title continued in *England* till her Death: And thus much by way of Digreſſion, that we may the more fully demonſtrate that Queen *Mary's* Title to the Imperial Crown of *England*, was not ſo undoubted as ſeveral Catholiques of our Age will have it; for that Divorce occaſioned her no ſmall trouble, as will appear in her Reign: but now we find nothing memorable Relating to her, during the Reign of her Father King *Henry* the Eighth, but only that ſhe was God-Mother to her Brother, who was after King of *England*, by the Name of *Edward* the Sixth, and with her as God-Fa-

thers

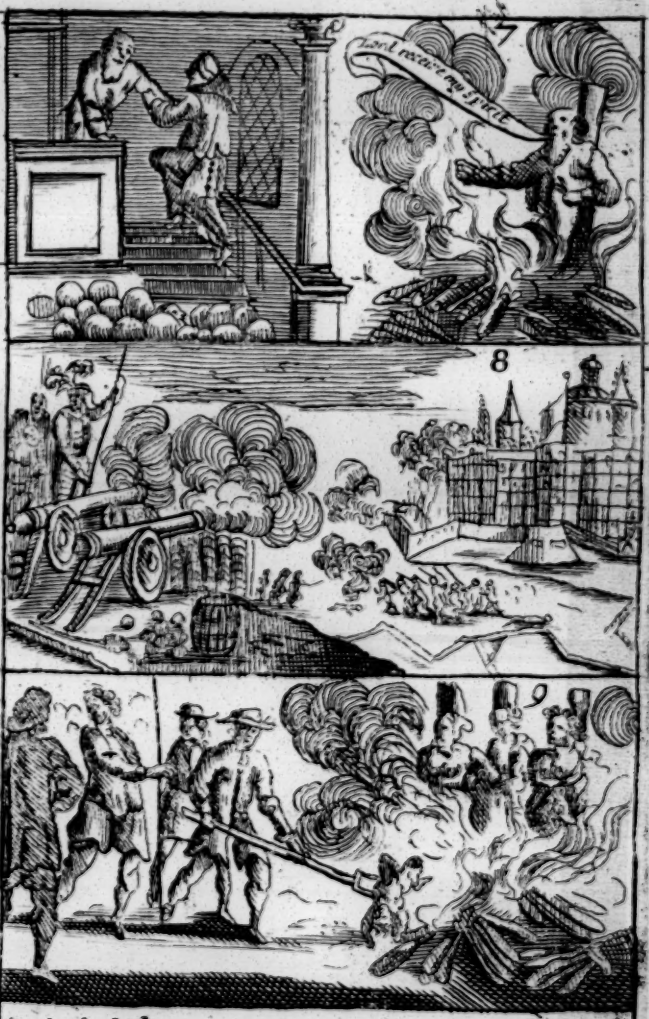
thers, ſtood the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Duke of *Suffolk*; but to proceed, in the year 1536. her Mother, the Princeſs *Dowager*, Dyed at *Kimbolton* upon the eighth of *January*, recommending the Care of the Lady *Mary* to the King's goodneſs: and now to be brief, the King himſelf dying, though a conſiderable while after her, *viz.* in the year 1546. left it as his laſt Will and Teſtement, That his Son *Edward* ſhould immediately upon his Deceaſe, be Crowned King, *&c.* and by reaſon of his being nnder Age, he apppointed ſeveral of the Nobility, to the Number of Sixteen, to be Executors of the ſame, and to be aiding and aſſiſting to Him with their Councels during his minority, and that if he dyed without Iſſue, the Crown to deſcend to the Lady *Mary*, the Series of whoſe Life and Reign is the Subject of this Treatiſe; ſhe failing of Iſſue, the Lady *Elizabeth* to ſucceed her, all which fell out accordingly: King *Edward* being about Nine years old at the Death of his Father, King *Henry* the Eighth, and coming to the Crown, by the Inſpiration of Heaven (as we may truly ſay) in the three firſt Years of his Reign, gave Popery ſuch a blow, that without the aſſiſtance of a Popiſh Succeſſor, it could

could never have recovered in *England*, beginning where his Father left off, to the great joy of all good Christians, though to the no small Grief of the Lady *Mary*, who during his Reign, which continued but six Years, five Months, and eight Days, with-drew her self from Court, and would not be there unless upon extraordinary occasions, as well knowing this good King had a great aversion to Popery, both in its pernicious Principles and Practices, and strove what in him lay, both by fair Speeches and Threats, to convert her from her Superstitious and Idolatrous Tenets, but all proved Ineffectual; nor were his Letters few that he sent to Her upon that account, the which when he perceived, would work nothing in her, he was resolved to try yet another Experiment, which was to take away her Popish Chaplains, and strictly commanded that the Mass should not be said in her Chappel, nor ought of the *Romish* Ceremonies used, but that the Doctors of the Protestant Church should discourse with her about her Religion, and endeavour her Conversion; but all this prevailed not, for She utterly refused to converse with any, unless of the Church of *Rome*, and prevailed with several Bishops and Noble-men, highly

highly in Favour with the King, to entreat His Majesty to give her free Tolleration, which he hardly consented too; for although they pressed him, and as it were wearied him out with their Importunities, yet he abrogated several particulars in the Mass, and allowed her only one Chaplain, saying, He loved Her as his Sister; but he could not love the Religion she professed; and thereupon, when he found himself to decay, and was informed he should hardly recover that Sickness, (which most affirm was a Consumption: some attribute the cause of his Sickness to Grief for the Death of his Uncle, some to Poyson, by a Nosegay of sweet Flowers, presented to him as a great Rarity on New-years day) he caused to assemble several of the Bishops and Nobles, and for the sake of Religion recommended to them the Lady *Jane*, eldest Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, and Couzen to the said King, and willed them to Elect her Queen, and swear fealty to her; which they for the most part, if not all of them promised, and set their hands to certain new Orders for the establishing the said Lady *Jane*, who was thereupon Married to the Lord *Gilford Dudly*, fourth Son to the Earl of *Northumberland*: so the second day after the

the Death of the aforeſaid King; the Lords being aſſembled at the Court then holden at *Greenwich*, ſent for the Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, and Six of the Aldermen of the ſaid City, with ſeveral Merchants, at the heads of Companies, who attending accordingly, they were given to underſtand the Kings Death, and how by his laſt Will and Teſtament, which was then produced, the King had Inſtituted and ordained the aforeſaid Lady *Jane* to ſucceed him in the Realms of *England* and *Ireland*, and all other Dominions and Dependencies thereunto belonging; and therefore to Eſtabliſh Her in the Throne, they thought it neceſſary to require their aſſiſtance, to which they as readily conſented; ſo that on the ninth day of *July* 1553. She was by the ſound of Trumpets, and the Voice of the Herauld, proclamed Queen, the Lord Mayor and the Lords of the Counſel being preſent: All this while the Lady *Mary* was at her Mannor of *Honeſdon* in *Hereford-ſhire*, where having received the certain news of the Kings Death, and how the Lords of the Councel determined to deprive her of the Crown, by putting the Kings laſt Will and Teſtement in Execution, She poſted with all ſpeed to her Houſe of *Kenningal* in *Norfolk*,

10 The burning of Mr Philpot Mart.
11 Bloody Bonners Cruelty.
12 The Burning of Mr Bradford and Tha: Mawr.



7 Arch Bishop Cranmer burnt at Oxford.
8 Calis taken by the french.
9 Three Women and one Infant Mart.

Norfolk, there to gather what Forces She could, reſolving to take poſſeſſion of the Throne by force, if fare means could not prevail; but being adviſed by her Friends, ſhe wrote this following Letter to the Counſel, to try how they ſtood affected.

A *Letter of the Lady* Mary's, *ſent to the Lords of the Counſel, wherein She claimed the Crown as due to her by the Right of Succeſſion, upon the Death of King* Edward *Her Brother.*

MY Lords, we Greet you well, and have received ſure advice that our deareſt Brother the King, our late Soveraign is departed to God's Mercy, which news, how it is woful to our Hearts, he only knows, to whoſe Will and Pleaſure we muſt and do humbly ſubmit us and all our Wills; but in this ſo lamentable a caſe, that is, to wit, now after his Majeſties Death and Departure, concerning the Crown and Governance of this Realm of *England*, with the Title of *France*, and all things thereto belonging that hath been provided by Act of Parliament, and the laſt Will and Teſtament of our dear Father,

Father, beſides other Circumſtances ad
vancing our right, you know the Realm
and the whole World knoweth, as in the
Records and Roles appeareth by the Au
thority of the King our ſaid Father, the
King our ſaid Brother, and the Subject
of this Realm, ſo that we verily believe
there is no true ſubject that is, can, or
will pretend to be Ignorant thereof, and
of our part we of our ſelves have cauſed
and as God ſhall aid and ſtrengthen
us, we ſhall caſt our Right and Ti
tle in this behalf, to be publiſhed and
proclaimed accordingly, and albeit the
ſo weighty a matter ſeemeth ſtrange, that
our Brother dying on *Thurſday*-night laſt
paſt, we hitherto had no knowledge from
you thereof, yet we conſider your Wiſdom
and prudence to be ſuch, that having
often among you debated, pondered, and
well weighed this preſent caſe of our
Eſtate with your own Eſtate, and the
Eſtate of the Common-Wealth, and all
our Honours, we ſhall and may conceive
great hope and truſt, with much aſſurance
in your Loyalty and Service, and there
fore for the time interpret and take things
not for the worſt, and that you yet will
like Noble-men, work the beſt; never
theleſs we are not Ignorant of the Conſul-
tation

tations to undo the proviſions made for our Preferment; nor of the great Bands and Forces which you have prepared and are aſſembled; by whom and to what end God and you know: Nature can fear ſome evil, but be it that ſome conſideration politick, or whatſoever thing elſe hath moved you thereto, yet doubt you not my Lords, but we can take all theſe your doings in gracious part, being alſo ready to remit, and fully pardon the ſame, with that freely to eſchew Blood-ſhed, and Vengeance againſt all thoſe that can or will intend the ſame; truſting alſo aſſuredly, you will accept this Grace and Vertue in good part, as appertaineth, and that we ſhall not be forced to uſe the Service of others, our true Friends and Subjects, which in this our juſt and Rightful Cauſe, God in whom our whole Affiance is, ſhall ſend us; wherefore my Lords, we require and Charge you, and every of you, that by the Allegiance you owe to God and Us, and to no other, for the Honour and Security of our Realm, only Imploy your Selves, and forthwith upon the Receipt hereof, cauſe our Right Title to the Crown and Government of this Realm to be proclaimed in our City of *London*, and ſuch other places, as to your Wiſdom ſhall ſeem good,

good, and as to this case appertaineth, t
failing hereof, as our trust is in you, a
this our Letter signed with our own Ha
shall be your sufficient Warrant, given u
der our Signet, at our Mannor of *Kenin*
the ninth of *July*, 1553. Upon the Rece
of this Letter the Lords held a debate, t
at last they agreed to Write an Answer
followeth.

The Letter of the Lords of t Counsel to the Lady Mary, *sent to h at her Mannor of* Keningal.

MAdam, We have received your Le
ter the Ninth of this Instant, dec
ring your supposed Title, which y
judge your self to have to the Imper
Crown of this Realm, and all the Dom
nions thereto belonging: For Answ
whereof, this is to advertize you, that
as much as our Soveraign Lady Que
Jane, is after the Death of our Sovera
Lord King *Edward* the Sixth, a Prince
most Noble memory, Invested and Po
sessed with that just and right Title
the Imperial Crown of this Realm,
only by good Order of old ancient goo
Law

Laws of this Realm, but alſo by Our late Soveraign Lords Letters Patents, ſigned with his own Hand, and ſealed with the great Seal of *England*, in preſence of moſt part of the Nobles, Counſellors, Judges, and ſeveral other grave and ſage perſons, aſſenting and ſubſcribing to the ſame, we muſt therefore as moſt bound in Duty and Allegiance, aſſent unto her ſaid Grace, and to none other, except we ſhould, (which faithful Subjects cannot) fall into grievous and unſpeakable Enormities; wherefore, we can no leſs do, but for the quiet both of the Realm and you alſo, advertize you, that for as much as the Divorce made between the King of famous memory, King *Henry* the Eighth, and the Lady *Katherine* your Mother, was neceſſary to be had both by the everlaſting Laws of God, and alſo by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, and by the moſt part of the Noble and learned Univerſities of Chriſtendom, and confirmed alſo by the ſundry Acts of Parliament, remaining yet in their force, and thereby you juſtly made Illegitimate and Unheritable to the Crown Imperial of this Realm, and the Rules, Dominions, and Poſſeſſions of the ſame, you will upon juſt conſiderations hereof, and of di-

vers

vers other causes lawful to be alled
for the same, and for the just Inherita
of the right Line and godly Order ta
by the Late King *Edward* the Sixth,
the greatest Personages aforesaid, succe
by any pretence to vex and molest
of our Soveraign Lady Queen *Jane*
Subjects from the true Faith and All
ance due unto her Grace, assuring
That if you will for that Respect
your self quiet and Obedient (as
ought) you shall find us all, and seve
ready to do you any Service that
with Duty may, and to be glad of
quietness to preserve the Gommon-
of this Realm, wherein you may b
therways grieveous unto us, to your
and to them, and thus we bid you
heartily well to fare.

From the Tower *of* London, *this ninth of* July *Subscribed.*

Your Lady-ships Friends, shewing
self an obedient Subject.

THomas *Canterbury*, the Marques
Winchester, *John Bedford*, *Wi*
Northampton, *Thomas Ely*, Chancell
John Northumberland, *Henry Suffolk*,

ry Arundel, Francis Shrewsbury, William Pembroke, Cobham, R. Richard Huntington, Darcy, Chenie, R. Cotton, John Gates, William Peeter, William Cecil, John Check, John Maſon, Edward North, Robert Bows, all theſe being of the Council, and ſeveral of them left Executors of the Teſtament of the Deceaſed King.

The Lady *Mary* having received this Letter, and by it perceiving how the Lords were bent to ſtand by the Lady *Jane*, not thinking her ſelf ſafe at *Keninghal*, with all ſpeed removes to *Fremingham* Caſtle, there to gather what Forces ſhe could, as now reſolving to try for the Crown by force of Arms. She being there, ſeveral, as well of the Nobility as Gentry, reſorted to her, proffering her their aid and ſervice to Eſtabliſh her in the Throne, upon proviſo no alteration in Religion might follow; to which ſhe with many ſolemn proteſtations, made Anſwer, there ſhould not; but afterward, coming to the Crown, ſhe gave them to underſtand, that the Members were not to Rule the Head, and that there was no Faith to be kept with Hereticks, which ſhe made good to a tittle in the Series of her Bloody Reign.

The Lords hearing that She aſſembled Forces, thought fit to diſperce them before

fore they came to be ſtrong enough to attempt any thing, whereupon the Duke of *Suffolk*, Father to Queen *Jane*, was appointed to muſter the Soldiers of the Guards, and ſuch others as could be ſpeedily raiſed, and march againſt her; but the Queen with Tears beſought them that her Father might ſtay with her; whereupon the Duke of *Northumberland* was pitched upon as a man fit for that Service, being a great Soldier, renowned in War, and therefore, as they alledged, better able to undertake the enterprize of this, the Duke being advertized, at firſt made ſome ſcruples of the firmneſs of their Fidelity, in ſtanding by him; but they promiſing to hazard their lives and fortunes in the Queens cauſe, the Earl of *Arundel* ſaying he deſired nothing more then to have ſpent his life at the Duke's feet, if it had been his lot to have gone with him: yet all theſe fair promiſes proved but words; for they afterwards left him to his ill Fortune, as will appear hereafter; yet the Duke being a man of great Courage, upon their ſo ſolemn proteſtations, undertook the enterprize, and after he had made a long Speech to them admoniſhing them to be faithful, and not to ſwerve from what they had under-

ken; for if they did, he doubted not but God would revenge it, if not then, yet in time to come; ſo taking leave of the Queen, and recommending her to them, he departed to his Army, which muſtered in *Durham* Pallace-Yard, and putting on his Armour, ſet forwards, having ſeveral Carts loaden with Ammunition, and Six Field-pieces drawn by Horſes: his Commiſſion for his Lieutenancy of the Army was ſigned by the Council, and a Warrant under the Broad Seal of *England*, and in his company the Lord *Gray* and ſeveral other worthy Perſons: One thing of the Dukes ſayings is remarkable; for paſſing through *Shore-ditch* with his Forces, the people flocked to ſee him, whereupon he ſaid to the Lord *Gray* who rode on his right-hand, *My Lord, the people preſs to ſee us, but not one bids us God ſpeed*; the ſame day Sir *John Gates* came after him with more Forces; but the Dukes Commiſſion being limited, ſo that he could do nothing without the continual advice of the Council firſt had, he was obliged to take ſhort marches, which was the occaſion of his utter loſs; for the Lady *Mary* remaining at *Fremingham* Caſtle, and hearing what had paſſed, ſent to the Nobility and Gentry to come to her aſſiſtance;

whereupon the Earl of *Suſſex*, Oxford, *Bathe*, Lord *Wentworth*, Sir *Thomas Corn-Wallis*, and ſeveral others reſorted to her, bringing with them a great Number of their Tenants, and others of the Commonners, for relying upon her promiſe of not altering the Religion eſtabliſhed by King *Edward*, a great number were willing to take part with her, and above all the *Suffolk*-men, to whom ſhe likewiſe made the ſame promiſe, That no Innovation in Religion ſhould be by her made or ſuffered; but many of them at the coſt of their Lives, found afterwards to the contrary; for as Mr. *Fox* obſerveth, ſhe burnt and put to death more of that County for Religion, during her Reign, than any other in *England*, ſo fatal was the belief of her promiſes to them: much about that time the Lord *Windſor*, Sir *John Peckham*, Sir *Robert Drury*, Sir *Edward Haſtings* raiſed the Commons of *Buckingham-ſhire*, to whom Sir *John Willlams*, afterward Lord of *Thame*, joyned, as likewiſe Sir *Leonard Chamberlain*, with the chief power of *Oxfordſhire*; and out of *Northampton-ſhire* came Sir *Thomas Treſham*, and a great number of Gentlemen from other places, whoſe names are too tedious to recite, all of them Marching with their Forces to offer

offer their Service to the Lady *Mary*, who ſtill continued in *Suffolk*; but upon this good ſucceſs, ſhe finding her power dayly to encreaſe, thought fit by the advice of her Council to ſet forward towards *London*; but upon ſecond Conſideration, did not at that time, nor as it is commonly obſerved does on good fortune happen, but another follows hard at its heels; for ſix Men of War being appointed by the Council to Cruze before the Mouth of *Yarmouth*, to ſecure the Lady *Mary*, if ſhe ſhould endeavour to fly by Sea, were by ſtreſs of Weather forced into that Harbour, juſt at the time Collonel *Jeringham* was raiſing Forces there for the Lady *Mary*; who demanding of the Captains whether they would ſerve her, but they refuſing it, he ſo dealt with the Sailors, that they mutined againſt them, vowing to throw them over-board if they conſented not; ſo that they were forced to come forth their Ships, and with them brought ſeveral pieces of great Ordinance, beſide a number of ſtout Seamen: upon the news of this good ſucceſs, the Lady *Mary* was over-joy'd, and now fully determined to meet *Northumberland* and give him Battel; Of which the Duke being advertized, ſent Letters to the Coun-

cil then ſitting in the Tower of *London* with all ſpeed to ſend him more Force with a convenient ſupply of Ammunitio and other neceſſaries to accommodate th Army under his Command, giving ther to underſtand how powerful the Enem was, and what their motions ; but cou have no return according to his expect tion; for the Lords finding by experien that the greateſt part of the Kingdo favoured the Lady *Marys* Cauſe, the now began to conſult for their own fa ties, not regarding their promiſes to t Duke, who then was at *Bury*. They f to new Counſels, and after a long deba concluded to proclaim her Queen in t City of *London*, and thereupon Proc mation was iſſued forth, and ſhe accordi ly proclaimed Queen of *England*, Fra and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, a of the Churches of *England* and *Irela* Supream Head, at which the Lord Ma and his Brethren were aſſiſting ; and t the proceedings in this affair ſhould a pear more ſplendid, and be the bet accepted, a Proceſſion was ordained Saint *Pauls*, and ſeveral Hymns ſung; firſt perſwader to this was the Earl of *rundel*, who out of ſuſpition that N *thumberland* had a deſign to govern Kingdo

Kingdoms in effect, the Lady *Jane* being his Daughter in Law, he bitterly inveigh'd against him, and layed open all the practises he used to perswade the late King to dis-inherit his Sisters, and Establish the crown upon the Lady *Jane*, who he had caused to be Married to his fourth Son, whereby the Right Line was perverted, and the Succession turned out of its proper course, which he said, ought by no means to be suffered, but rather to be opposed; and if by his perswasion they had unadvisedly consented to it, yet now it was convenient to retract such their proceedings, and by an early submission, seek the Queens favour, which was the only way to avoid the impendent danger; by these and such like Expressions, he brought them to his purpose, and after him the Earl of *Pembrook* signed the Proclamation; who laying his hand upon his Sword (by which he signified his Resolution to defend the Lady *Mary*'s cause) all the Counsellors present signed it; this was done in *Baynards-Castle*, for at their request the Duke of *Suffolk* had permitted them to depart the Tower; as soon as the Proclamation was ended, they sent several Companies to take Possession of the Tower; and to command the Duke of

Suffolk to render himſelf, who upon hea-
ing what had paſſed, all his great hope
which had almoſt tranſported him beyon
himſelf, vaniſhed into Air, and made h
Spirits flag; when entring his Daughte
Chamber, he forbad the further uſe o
Royal Ceremonies, admoniſhing her t
be content with her return to a priva
Fortune; to which, with a compoſed cou
tenance, ſhe made this reply, Sir, I be
ter brook this Meſſage, than my force
advancement to Royalty; out of Obed
ence to you and my Mother, I have gri
vouſly ſinned, and offered violence t
my ſelf; now I do willingly, as obeyi
the motions of my Soul, reſign the Crow
and endeavour to ſalve thoſe faults com
mitted by others, if at leaſt ſo great a
Error may be ſalved by a willing reli
quiſhment, and an ingenious acknowled
ment. This ſaid, ſhe departed more tro
bled at the danger ſhe had run into, t
being over-perſwaded, than for the la
ing aſide her Royal Inſigns of Majeſty.

The Duke her Father thinking now n
time to dally, haſted to the Council, a
with his own hand ſubſcribed the Decre
the Proclamation being publiſhed the n
day of *July* 1553. With a great Applau
The Lords of the Council ſent to certi
the

the Duke of *Northumberland*, who was then returned to *Cambridge*, what had been tranſacted, deſiring him likewiſe to ſubſcribe to the Decree, and diſmiſs his Army: but he underſtanding how things were carried; before the Arrival of their Letters, the better to extenuate his offence, and if poſſible, to extricate himſelf from thoſe dangers wherein he was ingaged; he himſelf, far want of a Herauld, had proclaimed Queen *Mary* in *Cambridge*, where in a counterfeit joy he caſt up his cap with the ſincerer Multitude, and then diſmiſs'd his Wavering Army, which was reduced to a ſmall Number; for many of the Lords who had hitherto followed him, upon the ſuddain alteration of affairs, paſſed over to Queen *Mary*, where charging the whole Enterprize upon the Duke of *Northumberland*, as Authorized by him, upon their ſubmiſſion, they were Pardoned. The Lady *Jane* having, as on a Stage for ten Days, only perſonated a Queen, was committed to ſafe Cuſtody, and the Ladies who had till this time waited on her, were commanded to repair to their reſpective homes; likewiſe the Lord *Guilford Dudly*, Husband to the Lady *Jane*, a little before Queen *Marys* Arrival, was ſent Priſoner to the *Tower*.

The Duke being quit of his Forces, and finding himſelf forſaken of thoſe who promiſed to partake in his Fortunes, having ſmall hopes of obtaining a Pardon, prepared to fly, but not knowing whither whilſt he lingred, was ſeized by the Guard of Pentioners (whoſe Captain was Sir *John Gates*) ſaying, *That it was fit he ſhould excuſe themſelves from the Impitation of Treaſon by his Teſtimony*: But while they were thus diſputing the matter, until it had like to have come to blows, Letters came from the Council, commanding every man to repair peaceably to his own home, laying down their Arms, *&c.* upon the ſight of which, the Duke was ſet at liberty, and might have made his eſcape but neglecting it, he continued there till the next morning, when juſt as he and the Earl of *Warwick* were about to take Horſe, the Earl of *Arrundel* arrived from the Queen, whom when the Duke beheld he went to meet him, and falling on his knees, deſired him to be good to him for the love of God, conſidering that he had done nothing but by the conſent of him and the whole Council; To which the Earl reply'd, I am ſent hither by the Queens Majeſty, and in her Name I do Arreſt you of High Treaſon. And I obey my

my Lord (ſaid the Duke) and beſeech you to uſe mercy towards me, you knowing the Caſe as it is. My Lord, reply'd the Earl, you ſhould have ſought for mercy ſooner, I muſt do as I am commanded, and thereupon he committed him to the charge of his Guard, and with him were apprehended the Earls of *Warwick* and *Huntingdon*, the Lords *Ambroſe* and *Henry Dudly*, Sir *Andrew Dudly* Brother to the Duke, Sir *Thomas Palmer*, Sir *John Gates*, his Brother *Henry Gates*, and Doctor *Edwin Sands*, who on the Twenty fifth of *July* were brought to *London*, and in a ſhort time after their arrival committed to the *Tower*; but the Earl of *Huntingdon* was in a ſhort time ſet at liberty, as likewiſe his Sons the Lords *Ambroſe* and *Henry* obtained their pardons, the latter being afterwards killed with a Shot at the Battail of St. *Quintines*, but the former out-living Queen *Mary*, was by Queen *Elizabeth* created Earl of *Warwick*; Sir *Andrew Dudly* having firſt received ſentence of Death, was likewiſe pardoned, together with Doctor *Edwin Sands*, Vice Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, who had by *Northumberland*'s Command, openly in the Pulpit, impugn'd Queen *Marys* Title, in the Favour of

the Lady *Jane*; but being a Man of ex-
cellent parts, notwithſtanding the ſhor
warning he had to prepare his Sermon
ſo well mannaged it, that he not on-
ly Pleaſed the Duke, but did not di-
pleaſe the *Marian* Party, who were no
wanting then to obſerve him; yet was h
continued in Priſon a whole Year befor
the interceſſion of his Friends could ob-
tain his pardon, which obtained, he ha
not long enjoy'd his Liberty (ſuch is th
Malice of Satan againſt thoſe that profe
the Truths of Chriſt) but *Gardiner* Biſho
of *Winchester*, and *Bonner*, (rightly ſtile
the Bloody) Biſhop of *London*, conſpir'd b
ſundry means to take his Life, yet no
withſtanding eſcaped, almoſt by miracle
into *Germany*, where he continued till th
happy Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, whi
upon his return, created him Biſhop o
Worceſter; from which See he was tran-
ſlated to that of *London*, and afterward
to the Arch Biſhoprick of *York*, he being
a man of ſingular piety, learning, and wi
dom; nor were his Iſſue leſs famed fo
the like endowments. On the Twenty-ſixt
of *July*, the Marqueſs of *Northampton*
(afterwards Condemned and pardoned)
Doctor *Redly* Biſhop of *London* (who tw
Years after was burned at *Oxford* by th
procuremen

procurement of *Gardiner*, *Bonner*, and others) and the Lord *Robert Dudly*, (that great Earl of *Leiceſter*; under Queen *Elizabeth*) were all brought from Queen *Marys* Camp and committed to the *Tower*: on the Twenty-ſeventh of the ſame Month, the Duke of *Suffolk*, Sir *Roger Chumly*, Chief Juſtice of the *Kings-Bench*, Sir *John Cheek* late Tutor to King *Edward*, Sir *Edward Mountague* Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, *&c.* The Duke being at the end of four days ſet at liberty, but the reſt not till the third of *September* following.

Now Queen *Mary* being at *Waimſtead*, on the thirtieth of *July*, the Lady *Elizabeth* accompany'd by a great train of Nobility and Gentry, and attended by ſeveral Ladies (her Train conſiſting, as reported, of near a Thouſand Perſons) ſet forwards from the *Strand*, and ſo through *London*, to meet her, and to Congratulate Her happy ſucceſs in the Vindication of her Title to the Crown; when on the third of *Auguſt*, the Queen having diſmiſſed her Army, which conſiſted not of above thirteen thouſand, attended by all the Nobility that were her Followers, ſhe came to *London*, through which ſhe paſſed to the *Tower* with all imaginable Grandure, where were preſented to her kneeling, the

Duke of *Norfolk*, *Edward Courtney* Son to the Marqueſs of *Exeter*, Beheaded by *Henry* the Eighth in the Year 1538, *Gardiner* late Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and *Ann* Dutcheſs of *Summerſet*, which when ſhe beheld (and that *Gardiner* in the Name of the reſt had made a Congratulatory Oration) ſhe raiſed them from the ground, ſaying, *theſe are all my own Priſoners*, and kiſſing every of them, ſhe gave Orders for their preſent diſcharge, and ſoon after reſtored *Courtney* to all his Fathers Honours, and reinveſted *Gardiner* in his Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, and on the twenty third of *Auguſt* following, made him Lord *Chancellour* of *England*, though in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, he had ſign'd to the Divorce of Queen *Katherine*, and wrote a Book to juſtifie the lawfulneſs of the Kings proceedings; ſo that it may plainly be diſcerned, ſhe rather fixed her Revenge upon ſuch as profeſſed the ſacred truth of the Goſpel, than upon thoſe that had any ways injured her; for this being pretended, the foundation of the quarrel againſt Doctor *Cranmer*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, but not finding it ſufficient, and being thirſty of his Blood, the Vail was taken away, and he openly perſecuted for his Religion, till

at laſt he received the Crown of Martyrdom at *Oxford*, as ſhall be more at large related in its due place.

On the fifth of *Auguſt*, *Bonner* (that Blood-thirſty Monſter, and Cannibal of the Age) who during the Reign of this Queen, was the Cauſe of putting Two hundred Perſons to death, under the notion of Heriticks, becauſe they profeſſed the Religion ſetled by King *Edward*, was releaſed out of the *Marſhalſes*, whither he had been committed by King *Edwards* Council, for Preaching againſt the Reformation, and reſtored to his Biſhoprick of *London*; as likewiſe Dr. *Tonſtal* Biſhop of *Dureſm*, and ſhortly after *Day* and *Heath* Biſhops of *Chicheſter* and *Worceſter*, and all the Incumbents ejected without due Proceſs of Law; ſo that now the Popiſh Serpents, that lay as it were benumb'd during the Bleſſed Reformation, being warm'd with the favours of this Queen, began to recover their Priſtine vigour, and hiſſing aloud, bent their forked ſtings, fraught with pale poyſon againſt the Everlaſting *Goſpel*.

On the 10*th* of *Auguſt* were Celebrated the Exequies of King *Edward*, *Day* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, being appointed by the *Queen*, executing the ſame in the form aud manner as they were wont during his Reign,

for

for as yet nothing had been Publickly determined concerning any change in point of Religion; so that when one *Bourn* a Canon of *St. Pauls*, and afterwards Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, Preaching at the Cross, delivered many scandalous and reproachful expressions against the Reformation made in the Reign of King *Edward*, and Vindicating *Bonner*, whom he said, bad been that time four years unjustly Doom'd to perpetual Imprisonment by the Council for Preaching upon the same Text in the same place; the greatest part of the Auditory took it so heinously that they could hardly forbear Stoning him, and one of them delivered a Poniard full at his breast which missed him but very narrowly, and they had certainly pull'd him in pieces, had not Mr. *Bradford*, a Protestant Minister stood up in his place, and by his mild and courteous perswasions pacified the multitude, (being a man very much belov'd for his singular Piety and Learning) which when he had pretty well done, he and Mr. *Rogers*, another Protestant Minister, (who both afterward received the Crowns of Martyrdom) lead him through the throng to *Pauls* Scool, where they left him safe; great search was made for the Author of that daring attempt, and great Rewards offered

offered to the diſcoverer, yet could he not be known duirng the Queens Life.

And now the Queen being ſomewhat ſetled in her Throne, iſſued out Commiſſions for the Trying the ſeveral Priſoners remaining in the Tower, whereupon, on the 18. of *Auguſt*, the Duke of *Norfolk* ſitting as High-Steward of *England*, the Duke of *Northumberland*, the Earl of *Warwick*, his Son, and the Marqueſs of *Northampton*, were Arraigned at *Weſtminſter*, where the Duke of *Northumberland* Pleaded, that he had done nothing but what had been Warranted by the Council, but that Plea being rejected as inſufficient, after he had been reſolved ſeveral other queſtions, he Pleaded guilty to his Indictment, and thereupon received Sentence of Death, as in caſe of High-Treaſon; after which he craved the favour of ſuch a Death as was uſually Executed on Noblemen, and beſought the Duke of *Norfolk* that he would interceed to the Queen, to be good to his Children, ſeeing what they had done, was by his command, and not of their own accord; as likewiſe, that he might be permitted to have conference with ſome learned Divines in order to the quieting his Conſcience, and that 4 of her Majeſties Council might be ſent to him, for that he had matter

ter of Moment to deli[ver] which might no[t] only be available to [her] Majesty, but for the good of the W[hole] Nation. The Marquess of *Northampton* pleaded to his Indictment, that during these Tumults, he had forborn the Execution of any publick Office, and that all that while he was intent on Hunting and other Sports, and did not in the least partake in the Conspiracy; but it being proved by the Testimonies of several Witnesses, that he was party with the Duke of *Northumberland*, he likewise received Sentence of Death, as in the Case of High Treason the Law requires; upon which, the Earl of *Warwick* finding that the Judges in so great a cause, admitted no excuse of Age, with a firm resolution heard his Sentence pronounced, only desiring this favour, that whereas the Goods and Lands of those who were Condemned for Treason are Totally Confiscated, yet that Her Majesty would be pleased, that out of them his Debts might be satisfied; after their Sentence had passed, they were all remanded to the *Tower*, and the next day Sir *Andrew Dudly*, Sir *John Gates* Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners, who was thought in *Northumberlands* Favour, to have Projected the Adoption to the Lady *Jane*, Sir *Henry Gates*, and Sir *Thomas Pa-*

mer

mer, were brought to their Tryals, and after a long debate, were found guilty, and received Sentence, when on the 22. of *Auguſt*, the Duke of *Northumberland* with the reſt (having received the Sacrament) was conducted to the place of Execution, where the Duke (by the perſwaſion of *Nicholas Heath*, afterwards Biſhop of *York*) making his laſt Speech to the people, confeſſed himſelf Guilty, and deſired Her Majeſties Pardon for his unreaſonable ambition, exhorting the aſſembly, that they ſhould embrace the Religion of their Fore-Fathers, Rejecting that eſtabliſhed by the Reformation, wich had occaſioned all the Miſeries that had happened in the precedent thirty years; and to prevent the like for the Future, if they deſired to preſent their ſouls unſpotted to *God*, and were truly affected to their Country, they ſhould expel thoſe Trumpets of Sedition, the Preachers of the Reformed Religion; as for himſelf, what ever he might pretend, his Conſcience was fraught with the Religion of his Fathers, and for Teſtimony hereof, he appealed to his great Friend the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; but being Blinded with ambition, he had been contented to make wrack of Conſcience by Temporizing, for which he profeſſed himſelf

ſelf Sincerely repentant, and acknowled-
ed that he deſerved to Dye, which Oratio
being ended, he deſired the Charitable
Devotion of ſuch as were preſent, a
commending his Soul to the Almigh
he prepared to receive the Fatal Stroa
Upon this unexpected Recantation, th
Opinion of thoſe that heard it were Va
ous, and many wondred that he havi
profeſſed the Reformed Religion for th
ſpace of 16 years, ſhould now at laſt Re
cant, and the more, by reaſon he had bee
the chief Inſtrument to perſwade Kin
Edward to diſinherit his Siſter for the ſak
of that Religion; but upon deliberate con
ſideration, many did conclude he did i
to pleaſe the Queen, and thereby to obtai
his pardon, reſolving afterwards to repen
of what conſtraint had obliged him to
but it availed him not, for after having re
peated ſeveral Prayers to himſelf, th
Executioner at one blow Severed his Hea
from his Body: Thus fell this great Duke
who had not only been bleſſed, with a nu
merous Off-ſpring, but had been as it were
the cheif Privado of two Kings.

At the ſame time, and in the ſame place,
were likewiſe Executed Sir *John Gates*,
and Sir *Thomas Palmer*, the latter of
which, made a long Speech to the Peo-
ple.

ple, the Subſtance of which was, that he did acknowledge that for his Manifold Tranſgreſſions, God had ſuffered him to fall into ſuch ways as had brought him to his ſad end, but he thanked God for his Mercy and Goodneſs, in making him thereby to know him aright; for he ſaid, he had learned more ſince his Impriſonment, then ever he had done in all his Life before, having a true Sight and Sence of his Sins; whereupon deſiring the Hearty Prayers of the aſſembly, he laid down his Head, which at one blow was ſevered from his Body.

And now ſeveral of the Seculars being put to Death, the Queen, and ſuch of her Council as were great Sticklers againſt the Reformed Religion, began to Cavil at ſuch of the Clergy, as they knew to be moſt averſe to the Romiſh Superſtitions and Idolatries; whereupon Dr. *Hooper*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, and Dr. *Farrar* Biſhop of St. *Davids*, were ſent for to *London*, and afterwards moſt cruelly Burnt to Aſhes, for the Teſtimony of the everlaſting Goſpel; Dr. *Coverdale* Biſhop of *Exeter*, was likewiſe Impriſoned, but at the earneſt Suit of *Chriſtian*, the third King of *Denmark*, he was Releaſed, and had his Pardon. About the ſame time the Great

Harry,

Harry, a Ship of a Thouſand Tun, wa
Burnt at *Wollwich*, by the careleſſneſs o
the Marriners; and now the Popiſh *Baſ-*
liſks began to uſe their Stings, ſo that th
Clergy of what Rank ſoever, that would
not forgoe their Wives (a Trick at firſt
deviſed to diſpoſſeſs good Miniſters) were
Forced from their Livings; as likewiſe al
ſuch as Injoy'd any Benefices of which any
Perſon had been diſpoſſeſſed during the
two late Kings Reigns, at which time
the Famous *Peter Martyr*, being Profeſ-
ſor at *Oxford*, and upon the Death of
King *Edward*, confined to his Houſe, was
ſent for *London*, where he betook him-
ſelf to the Protection of the Arch-Biſhop
of *Canterbury* his Patron, but he could not
Shield him from the Impendent Storm;
by reaſon himſelf began to Totter, the
Queen being for the moſt part ſway'd by
Gardiner, who mortally hated him, as
likewiſe ſhe her ſelf bore a Grudge againſt
him, in Relation to her Mothers Divorce,
which her Popiſh Favorites inſinuated, was
chiefly occaſioned by his perſwaſions; but
how falſe that Suggeſtion was, let thoſe
judge who Read the proceedings of that
Divorce, in the Reign of King *Henry* the
eighth. And farther, it is Strongly repor-
ted, that the King having determin-
ed

ed to puniſh his Daughter the Lady *Mary*, with Impriſonment, for her Contumacy, he was diverted from it, by the Sole Interceſſion of *Cranmer*, and that when ſhe was by her Brother King *Edward* to be diſ-inherited, the Arch-Biſhop mightily withſtood it, and made a Swaſory Oration to the contrary; neither could they oblige him to ſubſcribe to the Decree, until the Judges of the Realm affirmed the Lawfulneſs of the proceedings, and the King with great earneſtneſs perſwaded him to it; yet his Life being what his Enemies aimed at, they ſcrupled not to Brand him with the name of Traytor, and at laſt, obliged him not only to reſign his Biſhoprick, but alſo his Life, he being Burnt at *Oxford* for his Faith; after his Enemies had degraded him, the better to withdraw the affections of the people, (He being a man generally beloved) they gave out, that he had abjured his Religion, and that he had made offers to Celebrate the Exequies of the Defunct King after the manner of the Church of *Rome*; to clear himſelf of this Scandalous imputation, he declares in Writing, that he was ready to maintain the Articles of Religion ſet forth, by his means, in the Reign of King *Edward*, to be agreeable to the word

word of God, and the Doctrine of the Apoſtles, in which he was confirmed by *Peter Martyr*, whom he required as his Second in that Sacred Combate; but his Life being the mark at which his Enemies aimed, thoſe his propoſitions availed not, yet were they in a great quandary how, or by what means they might bereave him of it, without raiſing the General diſpleaſure of the people against them; whereupon it was concluded, that he ſhould be dealt with as a Traytor; ſo that after he had been for ſome time continued a Priſoner in the *Tower*, he was on the 13 of *November*, together with the Lady *Jane*, Lord *Guilford Dudly*, and the Lord *Ambroſe Dudly*, Brother to the Lord *Guilford*, brought to his Tryal, where after ſome debate upon the Treaſons laid to his charge, he with the reſt were Sentenced; but the Proof againſt him being ſo weak, that his Enemies were aſhamed of what they had done, and thereupon became interceſſors to the Queen for his Pardon, which was granted, though afterward they moſt Irreligiouſly procured his Burning for pretended Hereſie, *&c.* Here one thing of this Heroick Martyr is Worthy of our Obſervation, *viz.* Before his confinement, his Friends underſtanding that therew as

a deſign againſt his Life, adviſed him to make his eſcape into *Germany*, to which he anſwered, *Were I accuſed of Theft, Parricide, or ſome other ſuch like Crime, although I were Innocent, I might peradventure be induced to Shift for my Self; but being queſtioned for my Allegience, not to Men, but to God, the Truth of whoſe Holy Word is to be aſſerted againſt the Errors of Popery, I have at this time, with a conſtancy befitting a Chriſtian Prelate, reſolved rather to leave my Life than the Kingdom*: But leaving *Cranmer* in Priſon, of whoſe farther Troubles and Martyrdoms we will ſpeak in due place, we will now proceed in Relation to *Peter Martyr*, a *German* by Birth, who in the time of King *Edward*, had been ſent for from *Strasburg*, to aſſiſt in the ſetling the Reformation; he being as is aforeſaid, ſent for to *London*, along debate was held at the Council Table, (that ſeeing he had ſo much prejudiced the Catholick Religion by his conſtant Preaching of the Goſpel, and confirming ſuch as waver'd) whether or no it were not convenient to proceed againſt him as a Heritick; but at laſt it was carried in the Negative, by reaſon he came into *England* upon the publick aſſurance, whereupon having Letters ſigned by the Queen,

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in the Nature of a Paſport, he was Tran-
ported with his Friend and Co-partner
his Travels, *Viz. Bernerdine Ochinus*
Antwerp, without the leaſt violence offer
to their Perſons, and from thence Trave-
led Over-Land to *Stratsburg*, where he w
joyfully received.

On the 17 of *September* 1553, the Que
came to the Tower by water, accompan
ed by the Lady *Elizabeth* her Siſter,
whoſe Arrival great peals of Ordnan
were diſcharged, where ſhe continued t
the laſt of the ſame Month, when accom-
panied by a very Splendid Train, S
Rode through *London* toward *Weſtmin-
ſter*, in order to her Corronation; of whoſ
pompious Equipage, I conceive, will no
be amiſs to give the Reader a Brief a
count: Firſt, the Queen rode in a Cha
riot of Cloth of Tiſſue, drawn by ſix whi
Horſes, all Traped with the ſame, havi
on a Gown of Purple Velvet, Furred wi
Powdered Ermins, and on her Head;
Caul of Cloth of Tiſſue, beſet with Pearl
and precious Stones, and above the ſam
upon her Head, a round Circlet of Go
beſet with Diamonds, Saphires, Rubie
&c. So rich, that the value was almoſt i
eſtimable, all which being ſo ponderou
that She was obliged to ſupport her Hea
wi

with her Hand; over her Charriot a large Cannopy was bourn by Six Gentlemen; before her Rode a number of Knights, after them the Judges, then the Doctors, the Biſhops, after them the Lords of the Council, then the Knights of the *Bath* in their Robes, the Biſhop of *Winchester*, Lord Chancellor, and the Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, Lord High Treaſurer; next came the Duke of *Norfolk*, and after him the Earl of *Oxford*, who then bare the Sword before her, the Mayor of *London* in a Gown of Crimſon Velvet baring the Scepter, *&c.* After the Queens Charriot, Sir *Edward Haſtings* led her Horſe Richly Trapped, after whom came another Chariot drawn by Six White Horſes, being all covered with Cloth of Silver, in which ſat the Lady *Elizabeth*, and the Lady *Ann* of *Cleve*, the latter having been Married to *Henry* the 8*th.* but afterwards rejected; next them the Ladies and Gentlewomen Riding on Horſes, Trapped with Crimſon Velvet, their Gowns being likewiſe of the ſame; after them two Chariots covered with Red Sattin, in which were many Ladies; and thus they proceeded, whilſt ſeveral Pageants were made with rare devices, and the Conduits run Wine, ſo that the joy ſeemed great; Nor was

any coſt ſpared by the Citizens and Merchants Strangers, to make the Triumph Compleat; So that the Queen coming to *Weſtminſter*, on the next day, being the firſt of *October*, was Crowned by *Stephen Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, (the Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *York* remaining Priſoners in the *Tower*) The Ceremony being performed with all imaginable Grandure, the Dinner was kept at the Great-Hall at *Weſtminſter*, where the Lord Mayor and Twelve Citizens wait ed, the Solemnity of the Coronation, being performed in St. *Peters* Church, from whence the Queen had four Swords born before her, one Naked, and three Sheathed; as ſoon as all was ended, She cauſed a General Pardon (as it was Termed) to be publiſhed, but in it were ſo many exceptions, that it nothing availed ſuch as had moſt need of it, and Commiſſioners aſſigned to enquire into the Caſes of ſuch as were excepted, which Commiſſioners were appointed to ſit at the Dean of St. *Pauls* Houſe, there to Examine them apart, and in their proceeding, they were more Rigorous then Juſt.

On the 5*th* of *October* a *Parliament* was called to ſit at *Weſtminſter*, wherein all the Laws enacted againſt the *Pope* and

his Adherents, by *Henry* and *Edward*, were repealed, as likewiſe ſeveral Statutes of Treaſon, Fellony, and Premunire, by Vertue of which Cardinal *Pool* ſtood attainted, and had been obliged to Fly the Kingdom; at the ſame time was a long and eager diſputation held at *Oxford* by the Queens command, in relation to the Sacrament, where Dr. *Weſton* was Prolocutor, the Argument for the moſt part being about the Real preſence, for the Conſecrated Bread, turned into our Saviours real body, which thoſe of the Popiſh party, did ſtrongly affirm, but where oppoſed by convincing Arguments, and Inferences taken from Holy Writ, by Arch-Biſhop *Cranmer*, Dr. *Ridly*, *John Almer*, *Richard Cheyney*, and *John Philpot*, Arch-Deacon of *Wincheſter*, *Water Philips*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, and *James Haddon*; *Cranmer*, *Ridly*, and *Philpot*, Sealing their Teſtimonies afrerwards with their Blood; but *Almer* and *Cheyney* out-living Queen *Mary*, were created by Queen *Elizabeth*, Biſhops of *London* and *Glocester*: This Diſpute held long, for thoſe of the Popiſh party, having the power on their ſide, what they could not do by Arguments, they did by Threats and great bluſtering words; ſo that the defenders of the Truth being op-

preſs'd by multitudes, though not overcome, were forced to be Silent, which may be obſerved in the words of Dr. *Weſton* Prolocutor, who when he ſaw how the Popelings were baffled in their Arguments and that the Scriptures would by no means bear them out, *You have* (ſaid he to thoſe of the Reformed Church) *the Word, and we have the Sword*; and thereupon, by the Queens command, he diſſolved the Convocation, whereupon reſtitution of the *Romiſh* Rites (that Idolatrous Worſhip) is concluded, and Eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, and on the 21. of *December*, Maſs began to be Celebrated throughout *England*, and an Ambaſſador diſpatched to the Court of *Rome*, not only to Sollicite the ſpeedy return of Cardinal *Pool*, but likewiſe with a great preſent to the Pope; thereby, and by tendering the Queens Submiſſion, to induce him to receive this Kingdom into the *Communion* of the Church, and to forget and forgive the dangerous Hereſies (for ſo termed they the Sacred profeſſion of the Goſpel) that it had lately fallen into, and from that time She ordered, that Supream Head of the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*, ſhould be left out of her Title; This did not a little pleaſe his Holineſs, eſpecially when

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he called to mind how many delicious Morsels his Predecessors had received from hence, and what (almost infinite) sums had been by them exhausted: So that he not only granted the Queens Request by her Ambassador, but dispatch'd the Cardinal in all haste with the Title of *Legate Apostolick*, and by him sent his absolution, to take off the Interdiction that had been pronounced in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth; after this the Marquess of *Northampton*, and Sir *Henry Gates*, not long before Condemned, received their Pardons, and the Lord *Guilford Dudly*, the Lady *Jane*, and the Lord *Ambrose* their Brother had their Imprisonment more at large, and fair promises for the speedy obtaining their Pardons, of which only the latter received the benefit, the Lord *Guilford* and the Lady *Jane*, being within a while after Executed.

In the Year 1554, being the 37 of the Queens Age, and her entry upon the Second Year of her Reign, She (whether Incited thereto by her Council; or of her self inclinable) began to think of Marriage, the which before (as most conjecture) She had been altogether averse to, as being conscious to her self of the want of such Beauty as might endear a Husband

to her; for although She was Portly of Body, yet was she of a Swarthy Complexion, and not very aimable, which occasioned the King of *Spain*, after the Marriage, to neglect her; for grief of which and the loss of *Callis*, as many imagine She ended her days, as shall in due place be considered.

Another main Motive that induced her to it, as many thought, (and not without reason) was her consideration, that she being Seated upon a Tottering Throne by the occasion of the Imbecillity of her Sex, She might be brought into contempt of her people, the Kingdom being still divided in their affections, to the several Competitors. Which purpose of hers being once Blazed abroad, Fame had named three for her Bed, *viz. Philip Infante of Spain*, Son to the Emperour; Cardinal Pool and the Marquess of *Exeter*; the two last being proposed for their Royal descent and the Opinion that most had of the Love they bore to their Country, their being hope, that under them the Freedom and priviledges of the Kingdom would be preserved Inviolate. But besides Proximity of Blood in each of the three; Cardinal *Pool* was much affected by the Queen for his zeal to the Roman Catholick Reli-

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gion, of which he had been a resolute asserter; *Courtney* Marquess of *Exeter* for his Flourishing Youth, Gallantry and Pleasing disposition, but he by some Sinister practices of his Enemies, being suspected to be a great Favourer to the Reformed Religion, was upon that occasion rejected, and *Pool* being in the 53 year of his Age, was looked upon as not capable to get Children, or at least not to answer the Queens expectations, so that they being laid aside, the first was by many Pollitians of the Age thought most fitting, and to Strengthen their Opionions, they declared that this Kingdom being unsetled, wanted such a powerful Prince, as with his Army, if occasion required, might curb the Rebellious Subjects at home, and by Sea, oppose the *French*, who were now grown powerful, by reason of their Footing in *Scotland*, obtained by that Queens Marriage with the *Dolphin*; to which advice Queen *Mary* willingly hearkened, and the Emperors Ambassadors being then in *England*, the Treaty of Marriage was begun, the Emperor being desirous of nothing more, for about the end of the foregoing year, he sent over *Lamoralle*, Count *Egmond*, with whom *Charles* Count *Lalain*, and *John Montmorancy*, were joyned in

Commiſſion as Grand Ambaſſadors, to di-
poſe the Queen to a Compliance, an
with full power to conclude the Articles
So that without much time ſpent the Ma-
riage was concluded on at *London*, wi
great ſhews of rejoycing, and the Condi-
ons (very advantageous for the *Engliſh* N-
tion, had they been obſerved) were ſig-
ed, the which were as followeth.

That Matrimony being contracted be-
tween *Phillip* and *Mary*, it ſhould be Law-
ful for *Phillip*, to aſſume to himſelf th
Titles of the Kindoms and Province
belonging to his Wife, and that he ſhoul
be joyned with her in the Government o
thoſe Kingdoms, the Priviledges and Cu-
ſtoms thereof, always preſerved Inviolate
and the full and free diſtribution of Bi-
ſhopricks, Benifices, Favours, and Offices
always remaining entire to the Queen:
That the Queen likewiſe ſhould be aſſu-
med into the Society of all the Realms
wherein *Phillip* either then was, or after-
ward ſhould be inveſted; that if She Sur-
vived *Phillip*, Sixty Thouſand pounds p
Annum, ſhould be aſſigned for her Joynte
as had been formerly aſſigned to the La-
dy *Margaret* Siſter to *Edward* the fourth
and Widdow to *Charles* Duke of *Burgoign*
whereof 40000 ſhould be raiſed out o
Spain

Spain and *Arragon*, and 20000 out of the *Neitherlands*, and the Provinces thereunto belonging, and to prevent all future Jars and contentions about the Diviſion of the Heritance of the Provinces, which either then were, or afterwards ſhould belong to either, it is agreed, that the Iſſue begotten by this Marriage, ſhould ſucceed in all the Queens Kingdoms and Dominions, and in all the Principallities of the *Neitherlands*, and *Burgoigne*, whereof the Emperor did ſtand poſſeſſed: That *Charles* the eldeſt Son to *Philip* by a former Marriage, ſhould ſucceed in all the Kingdoms of his Father, as of his Grand-Mother and his Grand-Father the Eperor, both in *Italy* and *Spain*, and by reaſon thereof, ſhould ſtand obliged for all payments of the foremention'd 40000 *l*. If by this Matrimony no other Iſſue ſhall be gotten then Female, the Eldeſt ſhall ſucceed in the Provinces of the *Neitherlands*, but with this caution, that by the counſel and conſent of her Brother *Charles*, She ſhall make choice of a Husband either out of *England*, or the *Neitherlands*: If She Marry from elſewhere without his conſent, She ſhall be deprived of her Right of Succeſſion, and *Charles* be Inveſted therein; but to her and her Siſters a covenient Dower ſhall be Aſſigned ac-

cording to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the place: If it happen that *Charles* or his Succeſſors ſhall Dye without Iſſue, in that Caſe the firſt-Born by his Marriage, whether Male or Female, ſhall ſucceed in all the Kingdoms of *Spain*, the Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and Principallities of *Italy*, belonging to both Princes, and ſhall be bound to preſerve inviolate, all the Laws, Priviledges, Immunities and Cuſtoms of each Kingdom, between the Emperour *Phillip*, and his Heirs, between the Queen and her Children, and Heirs, and between both their Realms and Dominions, conſtant Amity, and Concord; a perpetual League Inviolable to be continued; this League Agreement and Articles to be renewed and confirmed at *Weſtminſter*, the two and fortieth *Seculum* (*alias*) 1588. following, and four years after, on the 16 of *January* at *Utrecht*, as likewiſe the Havens to be unbarred, and free commerce and Traffique between the Subjects, of either Kingdom, perpetually to endure.

Yet this decree and agreement concerning the Nuptials, being publiſhed, there wanted not thoſe who out of Zeal and Love to their Country, did bitterly Inveigh againſt it, as imagining that the *Spaniards* once getting ſo powerful a foot-

ing in *England*, as by the pretence of this Match, they ſoon would become Lords of all, and Ingroſe into their Hands the management of all the affairs of the Kingdom; and at the Kings pleaſure, all the antient Laws and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom ſhould be aboliſhed, whereupon many blamed the Queen, and ſome her Councellors, that had adviz'd her to this match, as well as for the Alterations made in Religion, and her promiſe thereby broken to the *Suffolk*-men and others; many now repenting they had not ſtood by the Lady *Jane*, and much Lamented her Caſe and the danger wherein She ſtood; ſome were ſway'd by pity, ſome in regard to Religion; but the Major part, by the fear they conceived of the farther Innovation by the *Spaniards*: So that their hearts were altogether alienated from the Queen, and were reſolved to be ſtill no longer; So that ſeveral conſults were held in private about depoſing *Mary*, and re-eſtabliſhing the Lady *Jane*, remaining under Sentence in the *Tower* of *London*; but at laſt theſe underhand contrivances came to light, ſo that the Fomenters of them were obliged for their own ſafeties, to have recourſe to their arms, the firſt of which was Sir *Thomas Wyat*, who declared himſelf for the Defence of his

his Country and Religion, drawing after him about 3000 of the Commons of *Kent*: in this undertaking likewiſe was the Duke of *Suffolk*, his Brother the Lord *Grey*, Sr. *Peter Carew* of *Devonſhire*, and others who whilſt *Wyat* was raiſing Forces in *Kent*, did the like in *Suffolk*, *Cornwal* and other places, but not with the like ſucceſs, for they reſolving not to ſhew themſelves till ſuch time as the *Spaniard* ſhould Land, the better to colour their undertakings for the preſervation of the common Liberty, and preventing of Future Slavery; while they in the ſeveral Countries were ſecretly Raiſing Men and Money, e're they had gotten competent Forces together, were diſperced by the Queens Agents in thoſe parts. Sir *Peter Carew* was forced to take Shipping and flye into *France*, whence after for ſome time, by the Mediation of his Friends, being ſeemingly reconciled to the King, he went to *Bruſſels*, and there contrary to all expectations was Arreſted and brought Priſoner into *England*, as likewiſe Sir *John Cheek* Tutor to King *Edward*, was apprehended at the ſame place, much about the ſame time, by the Queens Agents, although he came upon publick Licence, yet in diſpite, after they unhors'd him, they tyed

tyed him with Cords in a Cart, to make ſport for the Rabble, and after having blindfolded him, put him on Shipboard, and ſent him with the former into *England*, where they were committed Priſoners to the *Tower* of *London*, from whence as ſome ſay, they eſcaped miraculouſly, and that the former was highly advanced, and much honoured by Queen *Elizabeth* when She came to the Crown; afterward dying at *Roſs* in *Lemſter*, a Province in *Ireland*, and Interred at *Exeter*, as by his Monument erected in the Cathedral Church appears; but others aver, that after they having been forced to abjure their Religions, Sir *John Cheek*, in abhorrence to what he had done, by wronging his Conſcience, and adhering to that worſt of Religions, dyed in the *Tower* for grief; when again we have it reported, that they both were Burnt at a Stake for their Religion, on the 13*th* of *June*, this year 1554, *&c.*

But now to return to *Wyat*, he began dayly to grow ſtronger and ſtronger, reſolving rather to loſe his Life as he pretended, then to ſee his Country brought under the Slavery of a Forreign Power; howſoever this was his Pretext to colour his Tumultuous proceedings, and the People were the more Inſenced againſt the Queen,

Queen, by reaſon ſhe wholly relying upon the advice of her Council, had done many things unbecoming her Dignity, and prejudicial to the Realm.

Wyat taking hold of ſuch like occaſions, declared that ſuch evil Councellors ought to be removed, and till that was done, the Nation could not be happy, and that ſuch Faithful men muſt be advanced to their places, who ſhould ſo manage the Eſtate, as ſhould anſwer the Truſt Impoſed on them, whoſe Loyalty ſhould render them more careful of the Publick then their private Profits; but above all, they muſt endeavour that ſome ſpeedy means may be uſed to impede the determined Match, by which he foreſaw that this free Realm would unavoidably be oppreſſed with the miſeries of an unavoidable Servitude, and a Flood-Gate would be opened to let in a perpetual currant of Superſtition, for the prevention of which, he ſaid, the effects of their Arms would not only prove profitable to the Nation, but to the Queen likewiſe, for whoſe Happineſs he ſhould every pray.

Theſe were the *Prodromos* of what followed, for by the 25 of *June*, Fame had filled the City of *London*, with the News of this Kentiſh Inſurrection, for the repreſſing

preſſing whereof, the Duke of *Norfolk* departed the ſame day with a few Forces, ſuch as could be got at ſo ſhort a warning, moſt of them conſiſting of the Queens Guard, to which were joyned five hundred *Londoners*, who were the next day ſent down by Water to *Graves-end*, where the Duke expected them, when being Strengthened by thoſe ſupplies, he reſolved to encounter *Wyat* who lay with his Forces at *Rocheſter*, the which he had no ways Fortified, although it was Naturally weak, but only in the Ruins of the Caſtle had placed a ſtrong Guard.

The City of *Rocheſter* being Scituate upon the Med-way where it violently falls into the *Thames*, Ebing and Flowing like the Straights, and is made paſſable by a Stone Bridge of excellent Arches, this Bridge had *Wyat* ſecured with a ſtrong Guard, and Planted four peice of Cannon to defend the ſame againſt the Duke, who (by the Scout ſent out to diſcover his motions) had an account that he marched that way.

The Duke coming within ſight of the City, ſent a *Herauld* to proclaim the Queens Pardon to all ſuch as would forſake *Wyat*, and return to their former obedience, reſolving withal to force the Bridge, and enter

enter the City, the Herauld indeed Executed his charge, but with ſo low a Voice that few underſtood for what purpoſe he was ſent, the occaſion of which was, for that a Piſtol was held at his Breaſt, with a Solemn proteſtation to Shoot him, if he went about by any loud Acclamation to withdraw the Soldiers from their undertakings; after he had ended his Oration, he was diſmiſſed with this anſwer from the Chiefs, *That they knew not any offence they had committed, that they ſtood in need of Pardon*; So that none, except Sir *George Harper*, went over to the Duke, and he only upon the account to cauſe the *Londoners* to revolt, which he effected without much difficulty, for Collonel *Brett*, under whoſe command they were Leading the Vaunt-guard, before he came near the Bridge to give the aſſault, ſuddenly drawing his Sword, turning about at the Head of his Soldiers, made this following Oration.

VAliant Countrymen, we now engage our ſelves in a Cauſe, which before we farther proceed, would require mature deliberation; We March, but againſt whom? Are they not our Friends, our Fellow Natives? have they not taken Arms for the preſervation

tion of the Antient Glory of the Engliſh *Nation, and to vindicate our common Liberties againſt the Inſolencies of the cruel* Spaniard; *You whoſe degenerate Spirits can brook the Indignities of Servitude, continue in God's name with your brave General, who (without doubt) will deſerve the ſervice of ſuch Worthies; but as for me, (who had rather undergo many the moſt painful Deaths, than betray my Liberty to the* Spaniards) *I here (happy and proſperous may it prove) Enrole my ſelf under* Wyat's *Colours, and am confident, that ſome of you out of affection to your Country, will follow my example. He ſcarce had ended, when a large ſhout aroſe in token of Applauſe, and each throwing up their Caps, cryed A* Wyat, *a* Wyat, *and thereupon turned ſuch Cannon as they had with them, againſt thoſe that followed in the Rear, which unexpected Revolt the Duke perceiving, deſpared of ſucceſs; who together with the Earl of* Arrundel *and Sir* Henry Jervingham, *turned tayl and fled, but not ſo ſwift, but that* Wyat *with a Party of Horſe fell in with him, and put his Company to the Rout, and ſeized 8 pieces of Braſs Cannon, with all the Dukes Munition, and ſeveral things of Vallue, but without Bloodſhed, for the Dukes party made no reſiſtance; then began* Wyat *to perſwade ſuch as he might have taken Priſoners if he would, to take part with*

with him, declaring, that if any one would be an Inſtrument of his own miſery, by aſſiſting the Queen, he ſhould have free Licenſe to depart, deſiring all ſuch, that they would Certifie all Men, but eſpecially Her Majeſty that Wyat, *calling God and Men to witneſs, did proteſt that he took not Arms any way to prejudice her, but to maintain the Liberties of his Country inviolate againſt Forreign Machinations.*

Upon this, not only the *Londoners*, but a great many of the Dukes ſcattered Forces were content to ſtay with him, who he finding his Army to increaſe ſo unexpectedly, he took courage and reſolves to March with all convenient ſpeed for *London*, not doubting but to find there a favourable reception; but now we will leave him upon his March a while, and turn to the Duke of *Suffolk*, who with his Brothers Lord *John* and Lord *Leonard Grey*, departing from *London*, on the 25 of *January*, did every where incite the people to take Arms in order to the oppoſing the coming in of the *Spaniards*, declaring that it concerned the Liberties of all the People of *England*, and if it were ſuffered, it would infallibly bring them and their Poſterity under the perpetual ſubjection of a

Forreign

Forreign power, which in effect would be no better then ſlavery, for that their Lives and Eſtates, would be continually in Danger, upon the leaſt pretence of Crime committed; but finding it would not take with the Inhabitants of *Leiceſter*, from whom he had promiſed himſelf great aſſiſtance, he departed with ſuch company as he had, which conſiſted of about a Hundred and Fifty Horſe well appointed, and came to *Coventry*, where he was fully perſwaded that the Major part of the Citizens where his Friends, and would joyn with him; yet ſuch was the ill Fortune of that unhappy Duke, that (whether by reaſon of his coming later then was appointed, or that thoſe who were ſent to mannage his affairs, proved treacherous, is not certain) he coming before the Gates of the ſaid City, found them Shut againſt him, and fortified with ſuch Ammunition as the place would afford, they being encouraged thereto by the news they'd lately received of the Earl of *Huntingdon's* approach, ſent by the Queen to ſtay thoſe Countries from revolting.

Upon which, the Duke deſpairing of any better ſucceſs, and thinking it deſperate Madneſs to oppoſe the Earl with his ſmall number, in a Country that no ways favoured

voured him, he distributing what Money he had amongst his Company, to every Man according to his worth, admonished them to disperse, and shift for themselves, seeing their expectations of greater aid was frustrated, which being done accordingly he goes in disguise to one *Underwood* formerly a Servant of his, whom he had made Ranger of *Astly* Park, and giving him to understand in what condition he was, desiring him to conceal his Person and Quality, which he promised, but afterwards out of fear, or hopes of Reward, like a treacherous and ungrateful Villain, delivered him up to the Earl of *Huntingdon*, who with 300 horse, guarded him up to *London*, where being Arrived on the 7 of *March*, he was committed Prisoner to the *Tower*.

In the mean time the Queen being somewhat mistrustful of the *Londoners*, as knowing they no ways favoured Popery, which did then evidently appear she intended to introduce, as likewise, by reason of the revolts those 500 had lately made, she on the first of *February*, came attended by several of the Nobility, to *Guild-Hall*, where Sir *Thomas White*, then Lord Mayor, had caused the Livery-men of the City to be assembled, to whom (when She had seated herself at the upper-end of the Hall) she made this following Oration. Queen

Queen *MARY*'s Oration IN GUILD-HALL.

ALthough we doubt not of your Loyalty, and ſo need not give you an account of our Actions, yet having Intelligence that many (ſeduced by that Arch-Traytors gay Pretexts) do ſecretly favour his Deſign; We have, to give ſatisfaction to all, condeſcended to this days meeting: Our *Match with* Spain *is that forſooth that muſt colour all his Villanies, but his Actions diſcover his deeper Practiſes, for having ſomewhat now encreaſed his numbers, his Madneſs has ſo tranſported him beyond the diſtaſt of our Match, that he now reſolves on the having the Cuſtody of the* Tower, *and our Perſon in it to be at his diſpoſe, and to remove ſuch Counſellors as he ſhall think fit. In this great affair of our Marriage, we have done nothing but by the advice of our Peers: We have lived the greateſt part of our Age a Virgin, neither do we now long for a Husband, but that if the Eſtates of our Realm (meaning our Parliament) judge it con-*

convenient, we will continue ſingle, ſtill, for that I ſhould ſeek to endanger England, *and to diſorder all things by an unfortunate Match: The Love of our Native Soyle, the long knowledge of our peaceable Diſpoſition, our endeavours for your good, will perſwade you the contrary; perſiſt therefore in your Loyal Reſolution, and aſſiſt us in Executing our due Revenge upon theſe Traytors, who conſpire to take away the Head which was ordained to guide them, and to ſuffer with them; neither are our demands other than we may in reaſon expect from you; who ſo maturely and unanimouſly admit of our Government, and deeming us the undoubted Succeſſor to our Royal Father, and Royal Brother, whom you gratefully did acknowledge; And now the better to aſſiſt and encourage you, I will leave with you my Lord* Howard, *and my Lord Treaſurer, that they may aſſiſt my Lord Mayor to defend this City from Sacking, which is the ſcope of this Rebellious Company.*

This Speech being ended, the Queen attended by the reſidue of the Nobility, returned to *White-Hall*, when in the mean time the Lord *John* and Lord *Thomas Gray* are apprehended upon the borders of *Wales* and *Wyat*, after having battered my Lord *Cobhams* Caſtle, which for ſome time made

reſiſtance

reſiſtance, came by eaſie Marches into *Southwark*, where approaching the Bridge, in hopes to find admittance, he (on the contrary) found that the Draw-Bridge was cut down, the Gates ſhut up, and fortified on the other ſide, with ſeveral pieces of Cannon, and a ſtrong guard; yet nevertheleſs he Intrenched at the Bridge Foot, making proclamation upon pain of death, that no man ſhould dare to plunder, or take any thing away but what was freely given him, notwithſtanding which, a Gentleman entring into *Wincheſter*'s Houſe, began to ſeaſe upon ſome things of value, and being detected, he had certainly been Hanged upon the Wharf, had not the Captains of the Army interceeded for him.

When Night came, *Wyat* with about a dozen more, broke through the Houſes, till getting upon the Leads of the *Gate-Houſe*, they came down, where they found the Porter aſleep, but his Wife and ſeveral other ſitting by the fire at work, who being ſurprized at the unexpected ſight, began to ſhriek out, but *Wyat* charging them upon pain of Death to be ſilent, and they ſhould receive no hurt, they gladly condeſcended; when paſſing forward, he from a convenient ſtanding, beheld how the Lord *Warden* with a Band of

of 300 Men and ſeveral pieces of Cannon Guarded the paſs, ſo that he retired very much diſſatisfied, when the next day in the Morning ſeveral pieces of Canon from the *White-Tower* began to play upon that part of *Southwark*, where his Army were Imbattailed, and by beating down the Chimneys, did much harm; whereupon the Inhabitants came and beſought him that he would diſlodge his Army, who at their earneſt requeſt (being by Nature compaſſionate) after his having ſtayed there two days, and finding no hopes to obtain admittance, he with fourteen Enſigns, under which were about 4000 Men, marched to *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, deſigning to paſs the River there, but when he came, he found about 20 Foot of the end of the Bridge next *Middleſex*, was broken down, and the oppoſite Banks Guarded by Two hundred Armed Men, whereupon he commanded two Pieces of Cannon to be planted againſt them, which they perceiving, Marched off, and gave him oppertunity to piece the Bridge with Timber, and by that means his Army paſſed over, when holding a ſhort conſult, it being about the duſk of the Evening, it was reſolved upon, that that night, with ſuch refreſhment as the time would admit

mit of, the Army ſhould march immediately for *London*, to be there before day light, as well hoping to ſurprize the Queen at *White-Hall*, who could little ſuſpect their ſo ſuddain approach, which done, they feared not but to enter the City, or to ſeize the ſecure Queen; and it is Improbable but he had ſucceeded in one or the other, had not an unexpected accident fallen out, which was, that one of his great Braſs Pieces within Six Miles of *London*, overthrew and broak the Carriage, ſo that it became unſerviceable; in remounting of which, ſo many hours were ſpent (notwithſtanding the perſwaſions of ſuch who advized him to leave it, and not neglect a more real advantage) that by this means he came ſhort of the time prefixed by thoſe Cititizens, who were Favourers of this cauſe, which occaſioned them to deſpair of Succeſs; and thereupon forſook him, inſomuch that his Army was reduced to a ſmaller number, amongſt the reſt, Sir *George Harper*, who had been the means of the revolt of the five hundred *Londoners*; the better to provide for his own ſafety, Poſted away to the Queen, and revealed the whole Series of *Wyats* Projects, whereupon ſhe (not in a little conſternation, at the ſo near approach of

danger) gives Commiſſion to the Earl of *Pembrook* for the ſpeedy raiſing what Forces he could, and immediately after conſtituted him General of the Field, which *Wyat* underſtanding by his Scouts, and that with a conſiderable number of Horſe and Foot, he prepared to receive him, he ordered his Soldiers to refreſh themſelves, and take a more eaſie March, leaſt wearied by a tedious Travel, they ſhould be over-powered by the Queens Forces, who were Freſh; ſo that it was Noon before he approached the Suburbs, when Planting his Ordinance on a Hill, beyond St. *James's*, he left there the greateſt part of his little Army to Guard them, and himſelf with Five Enſigns made towards *Ludgate*, and *Cuthbert Vaughan* with Two other Enſigns towards *Weſtminſter*, leaving St. *James's* on the Left hand, thereby to terrify that part of the City, as he ſuppoſed, and conſequently by diſtracting the Queens Forces, whilſt they divided he might obtain an eaſier paſſage; but the Earl by his eſpials, underſtanding which way *Wyat* would March, placed his Army in order, firſt in the Field on the *Weſt-ſide* of St. *James's* were all his Men of Arms and Demi-Lances, over againſt which, in the Lane, next the Park, were placed his Light

Light-Horſemen, which were commanded by the Lord *Clinton* Marſhal of the Field, the great Artillery were Planted between them, on the riſing of the Cauſ-way next St. *James's* Houſe, with certain Field-pieces, lying as Flankers to each Battail; when each being within danger of the other, the Cannon began to Thunder from each ſide, though without much dammage: When *Wyat* perceiving he could by no menas paſs the direct way, coming to the Park corner, he took the neither way, which being perceived, the Horſe-men that lay on either ſide of him, gave ſuch a ſuddain onſet, that they divided his Battail aſſunder, cutting off a great number, who retired in confuſion; So that he not turning Head, had moſt of his Rear-Guard ſevered from him.

In the mean time *Vaughan* came before *White-Hall*, and there drawing up, but not having wherewith to force the Gates, they Shot their Arrows in at the Windows, but without doing any hurt; after ſome continuance in ſo doing, *Wyat* having paſſed *Charing-Croſs*, they Marched after him, but were there Encountred by Sir *Henry Jeringham* Captain of the Queens Guard: Sir *Edward Bray*, Maſter of the Ordinance, and Sir *Matthew Parris* whom the Earl had ſent with a Band of Archers,

and two Field-Pieces, for the reſcue of the Court; So that they come to the Puſh of Pike, and the Rebels (being many of them) unarmed, making but weak reſiſtance, were about 20 of them Slain, and ſome taken Priſoners; yet *Wyat* kept on his way, and as his Soldiers Marched along *Fleetſtreet*, they Shouted with all joyful Acclamations, Queen *Mary*, Queen *Mary*, God ſave Queen *Mary*, who had granted us our Petitions and Pardons; but coming to *Ludgate*, they found that this Feigned Acclamation would avail them nothing, for the Gates were ſhut, and ſtrongly Guarded; ſo that they reſolving to return the ſame way they came, when at *Temple-Bar*, *Clarencieux*, a Herauld ſent by the Earl, met *Wyat*, and perſwaded him to yield, and not (beyond all his former Madneſs) to ſurcharge himſelf with the blood of ſo many Valient Men; and withal, promiſed him a Pardon, but had no orders ſo to do, as by the Sequel appeared; yet *Wyats* men ſeemed deſperately bent, and reſolved at the hazard of their Lives, to force their way through the Earls Horſe, that then ſtood ready to hinder their Retreat; but whilſt *Wyat* was pauſing what he had beſt to do, Sir *Maurice Barkly* coming by, and ſeeing him

there

there, very Friendly admoniſhed him to mount behind him, and Ride to Court, there to ſubmit himſelf to the Queens Mercy; the offer he accepted, which his Soldiers ſeeing, made no reſiſtance, but endeavoured every one to Shift for himſelf, yet but few of them eſcaped, ſo that the Priſons of the City were filled with moſt part of them: This Action happened on the ſixth of *February*, in which the Queens courage is worthy of note, for during the Skirmiſh, Two Noble Men came to her in great haſt, She then being in *London*, and declared that her Battails were yielded to *Wyat*, at which news, ſhe no whit daunted, ſaid, *It was their Fond Opinions that durſt not come near to ſee the Tryal*, Further adding, *that She her ſelf, would enter the Field to try the Truth of her Quarrel, and to Dye with them that would ſerve her?* And accordingly was preparing, but the unexpected coming of *Wyat* to Court, rendered it needleſs, who was imemdiately committed to the *Tower*, and Twenty pair of Gallows ordered to be ſet up in divers places of the City, for the Terror of all ſuch as ſhould hereafter attempt the like; as alſo for the Execution of ſuch as had already offended.

The Rebellion being thus Suppreſſed, the Popiſh Faction, who were thirſty of the Blood of the Lady *Jane*, reflected upon her, as if for her ſake this Inſurrection had happened, who having been Condemned on the thirteenth of *November*, and her Execution hitherto reſpited, not without hope of Pardon, it was now concluded to abrogate the farther Scruple in Relation to the Downfall of Popery, that her Life ſhould have a Period; whereupon *Flecknam* Dean of St. *Pauls*, afterwards Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, was ſent unto her to admoniſh her to prepare for her ſuddain Change, and withal, to perſwade her to entertain the Romiſh Religion, which advice more Troubled this good and Vertuous Proteſtant Lady, then the Meſſinage of Death, as by her words will appear. *She profeſſing her ſelf bound in this, to God Infinite Goodneſs, that he would take her out of this Troubleſom World, but as to the diſcuſſing matters of Controverſie in Religion, her time was ſo ſhort, that ſhe could not diſpence with the leaſt loſs of it; that little that was allotted her ſhe knew ſhe might better ſpend in her Devotion to Heaven.*

Flecknam thinking it to proceed from a deſire of longer date of Life, prevails with

the Queen for Three Days more, and returning to the Lady *Jane*, certifies her what he had done, intreating her to hearken unto him, and to reform her Opinion in point of Religion, to whom she with a smiling countenance replied.

Alas, Sir, 'twas not my desire that her Majesty should be troubled with the report of my words, for think not that I am touched with any desire of prolonging my Days, no, I am so far from it, that ever since your departure, Life has afflicted me with tediousness, and as for Death, being wholly intent to the attaining of Eternal Life, utterly despise it, and her Majesties pleasure being such, I willingly undergo it.

Upon this *Flecknam* reiterating his perswasions, but in vain, for this good Lady would not hearken to this *Syrens* Voice, thereby to Shipwrack her precious and Immortal Soul, but on the contrary, confuted him with such lively and convincing Arguments, as whosoever reads the Conference between them, considering her tender Age, must needs acknowledge her the wonder of her Sex for Constancy, Learning and Wisdom; when the fatal Tragedy was to begin, her Husband the Lord *Guilford Dudly* being first to enter on the Stage, desired to see her, and to take his last fare-

well; but ſhe would by no means admit it, excuſing her ſelf after this manner: *That he would own this aggravation of Grief, rather than comfort in Death, for that ſhe doubted not but they ſhould ſhortly behold each other more ready united in a better place, and more happy Eſtate of laſting Joy.* Yet ſhe unapailed, ſaw him conducted to *Tower-Hill*, and with the ſame uncompoſed ſpirit beheld his lifeleſs Corps all beſmeared with Blood when it was brought back to be Interred in the Chappel of the *Tower*; the Death of this virtuous Lady, as was conceived, would not be without the General diſtaſt of all good Proteſtants, therefore to prevent what might happen in that affair, a Scaffold was erected within the *Tower*, where about an hour or two after the Execution of her Husband, it being on the 12 of *February*, ſhe was conducted by the Lieutenant to reſign her Life, who, by the way, deſired that ſhe would vouchſafe him ſomething whereby he might remember her, whereupon ſhe called for Pen, Ink and Paper, and writ three Sentences in *Greek* and *Latin*, ſignifying her Innocence, (for in thoſe Tongues ſhe was exceeding well Learned) all the way ſhe went with a mild Behaviour, ſhe ſaluted the People, which drew Tears from many of the moſt obdurate

obdurate Catholicks, to see such Virtue brought to ruine meerly by the Ambition of others; when she came to the Scaffold, she embraced *Flecknam*, who offered to lead her up, saying, *God I beseech him abundantly reward you for your kindness towards me, although I must needs confess it was more unwelcome to me, than my Instant Death is Terrible:* Being upon the Scaffold she made this following Speech to the people.

The Lady Jane Grays *Speech at the Scaffold.*

GOod People, I am come hither to Dye, for by the Law I am condemned to the same; my Offence against the Queens Highness, was only in consenting to the devices of others, which is now deemed Treason, but it was never of my seeking, but by the Counsel of those who should have had better understanding of things than I, who knew little of the Law, and much less of the Title to the Crown, but touching the procurement, and desire thereof by me, or on my behalf, I do wash my hands in Innocency before God, and

the face of you (good Christian People) this day, and I pray you all to bear me Witness, that I dye a good Christian woman, and that I look to be saved by none other means, but by the Mercy of God in the Blood of his only Son Jesus Christ: and I confess, that when I did know the Word of God, I neglected the same, and loved my Self and the World, and therefore this Plague and Punishment is justly befallen me for my sins, yet I thank God for his goodness, that he hath given me time and respite to Repent: And now good People, whilst I am alive, assist me with your Prayers.

This Speech being ended, she delivered certain of her Apparel to her Gentlewomen, and having forgiven the Executioner, at his request she knit a Handkercheif before her Eyes, when saying a Psalm, and some few Prayers, she kneeled down, feeling for the Block, and being guided to it by a stander by, she patiently layed down her Head, and after having repeated, *Lord, into thy hands I commend my Spirit*, it was devided from her Body, to the great grief of most that were Spectators of her Tragick end: Not long after her Death, Judge *Morgan*, who had Condemned her, fell Mad, and in his Ravings would often cry, *Take away the Lady* Jane; of which Madness

neſs he ſhortly dyed: Her affection to the Proteſtant Religion was ſuch, that before her Execution ſhe ſent a Letter to her Father the Duke of *Snffolk*, with all humble Duty, to intreat him whatſoever miſchance befell him (not to waver in his Faith, but to continue conſtant to the end; And one thing more worthy of note, is to be obſerved in this Lady, which is, that She being at *New-Hall* in *Eſſex*, during the Reign of King *Edward* the ſixth, and paſſing by the Chappel Door in Company of the Lady *Wharton*, when ſhe perceived her make a Low Courteſie, and ſeeing no object that required it, She asked her the meaning, to which the Lady *Wharton* reply'd, it was to him that made us all, pointing to the Popiſh Sacrament that hung over the Alter; to which the Lady *Jane* made anſwer, *How can he be there who made us all, when the Baker made him?* This coming to the Lady *Marys* Ear, ſhe could never well diſguſt it.

The next buſineſs to be done, was to hanſel the Gibbits lately erected; upon which, on the 15 of *February*, Fifty of the *Kentiſh* Rebels were Hanged, and on the 18 of the ſame Inſtant, *Alexander Bret*, Captain of the 500 *Londoners* that revolted to *Wyat*, who with ſeveral others (amongſt

mongſt which were many Gentlemen) were ſent into *Kent*, there to be Executed in divers places, for a Terrour to the County; on the 20 of the ſame Inſtant 400 of the ſame Gang, with Halters about their Necks, were preſented before the Queen, all ſupplicant on their Knees, who from a Gallery pronounced their Pardons, and commanded them to be ſet at Liberty.

The Tragedy begun, no leſs then *Cataracts* of Blood would make attonement, ſo that on the 23*d* of *February*, *Henry Grey* Duke of *Suffolk*, and Father to the Lady *Jane*, being Condemned on the 17 of the ſame Month, was brought from the *Tower*, to a Scaffold on *Tower-Hill*, where as he was aſcending, Dr. *Weſton* a Popiſh Prieſt preſſed up with him, to the no ſmall Trouble of the Duke, who endeavoured to Thruſt him back; being mounted, he made a ſhort Speech, declaring, *that he dyed in the Reformed Religion, and deteſted againſt the Roman Superſtitions*: when deſiring all good Chriſtians to Pray for him, he Submitted his Neck to the Axe, and had his Head ſtricken off at a Blow, being a man Noble, both by Birth and Nature, Gentle of diſpoſition to ſuch as ſought his Favour, but right Hardy to

ſuch

ſuch as oppoſed him, being indued with many ſingular Vertues, but eaſy to be miſlead; which as many Conjecture, occaſioned not only his own Downfall, but likewiſe his Daughters, who (if he had deſiſted from his ſecond attempt) had paſt doubt obtained a pardon.

The next was *Wyats* Turn, whoſe Execution was deferred till the Eleventh of *April*, to ſee if he would Impeach any of his Confederates, and a kind of a Pardon was offered him, if he would ſo do, ſo that Subborned (as moſt conjecture) he Traduced the Marqueſs of *Exeter*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, for that the Marqueſs having been refuſed by Queen *Mary*, reſolved to Marry the Lady *Elizabeth*, and to diſpoſe the Queen, which being done, to take upon him the Government in right of his Wife, which Accuſation, though Notoriouſly falſe, procured both their Commitments, and a long and tedious Perſecution of that wonder of her Sex and Boast of Woman-kind. For upon this Impeachment ſhe was Arreſted, at her Manor of *Aſhbridge*, on the 17 of *March* about 10 in the Evening, and although ſhe was very much indiſpoſed, yet was ſhe brought Priſoner to *London*, and from *White-Hall* conveyed by Water to the

Tower

Tower, (without being ſuffered to ſee the Queen, although the greatly deſired it) and not without great hazard of being Caſt away, the Tide being ſo low at the ſhooting of the Bridge that the Barge ſtruck violently againſt the Ground; And again, when ſhe came to Lambeth as Sick as ſhe was; ſhe was forced to wade; the Tide being ſo ſhallow, that the Barge could not reach the ſhore; but more of her ſufferings hereafter.

Wyat having falſly Impeached them, in hopes of Life, yet finding that he was deluded, touched with a Sence of ſuch his Treacherours accuſation, as he was going to the place of Execution, he deſired out of all Love that he might be brought to the preſence of the Marqueſs. Which being granted him, he fell upon his Knees, and in moſt humble wiſe craved his Pardon, for the Irreparable injury which he had done him, not out of Malice, but out of deſire of Life as the Sheriffs of the City, with many others being then preſent, afterward did reſtifie; but the implacable Malice of *Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* towards the Lady *Elizabeth*, (who he feared coming to the Crown, after the Death of the Queen, might change the Religion) endeavoured to ſtifle this Confeſſion

ſeſſion of *Wyats*, being much deſirous of the deſtruction of that moſt Vertuous and Heroick Princeſs, wherfore he affirmed in the Star-Chamber at *Weſtminſter*, (and thereto cited the Teſtimony of the Lord *Shandois*, who to curry favour with the Chancellor, ſtuck not to avouch his untruth) that *Wyat* a little before his Death, exhorted the Marqueſs to confeſs his Crime, and to ſubmit himſelf to the Queens Mercy, as likewiſe that he charged the Princeſs as having a hand in his Conſpiracy, but it was a manifeſt Error, for *Wyat* being mounted upon the Scaffold, after having viewed the people a while, and finding no hopes of longer life, compoſed himſelf for another World, by many hearty Prayers to God to Pardon his great and manifold offences; and then with ſincere Aſſeverations, and Religious Proteſtations, he declared both her and the Lord *Courtney* Innocent; and that they were no way Privy to his doings.

On the 27. of *April*, the Lord *Thomas Gray*, Brother to the Duke of *Suffolk*, and a Favourour of *Wyats* Conſpiracy, was Beheaded on *Tower Hill*, who with great meekneſs ſubmitted himſelf to the Ax.

Much about this time Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton* was Tryed, as being Guilty of

of the aforesaid Conspiracy, but he so stoutly and cunningly answered for himself to every particular of his Charge, that the Jury acquitted him, which so highly displeased his Judges, that at the Prayer of the Attorney General, they were Forced to enter into a Bond of 500 lb a Man, to appear before the Queens Council at a day prefixed; from whence, after some short Examination, the Foreman and one other, were sent Prisoners to the *Tower*, and the rest to the *Fleet*, where they continued a long time, and were Forced to pay great Sums of Money for their deliverance.

And now to speak something of the suffering of the Princess *Elizabeth*, whose Life God so wonderfully preserved, thereby to work out a deliverance to his People, she being carried to the *Tower*, as we have before recited, and there put under strict ward, having most of her Servants taken from her, after the Racking and strict Examination of several Persons, to see if by such means they could get any thing out of them to her Prejudice, (the Popes Clergy desiring nothing more than her Death) *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, her professed Enemy the Earl of *Arrundel*,

Arrundel; and divers other Lords of the Council, came to oppoſe againſt her; Sir *James Crofts*, whom they pretended had held Intelligence with her, to the Prejudice of the Queen, and thereupon *Gardiner*, ſtrictly examined her to ſeveral matters, but her anſwers were ſuch, that the ſubtilty of that Romiſh *Fox* could not prevail againſt her, and to their no little confuſion at their departure; Sir *James* kneeling upon his Knees to the Lady *Elizabeth*, declared as followeth,

MAdam, I am ſorry to ſee the day in which I ſhould be brought as a Witneſs againſt you, but I aſſure your Grace, that I have been marvellouſly ſifted by ſtrict Examination, Touching your Highneſs; which the Lord knoweth is very ſtrange to me: for I take God to witneſs, before all your Honours (meaning the Lords there preſent) I do not know any thing of that Crime which you have laid to my charge, in relation to this Noble Princeſs; and will thereupon take my Death, If I ſhould be driven to ſo ſtrict a Tryal. The next thing whereby they ſought to afflict her with, was, that the Conſtable of the Tower would not ſuffer her ſervants to carry up her Proviſion, but that ſhe muſt be attended in that Caſe by Raſcally

Raſcally Soldiers, being deſperate Papiſts for the moſt part, who (had not God prevented) might have through Bribery, by Intoxicating her Viands, Bereaved her of Life, of which when her Servants came to Complain, they rather received ſharp Rebukes, then any hopes of amendment for the Future, the Conſtable declaring, that if they Troubled him with any Frivolous Suits, he would clap them up, where they ſhould ſee neither Sun *nor* Moon; *ſo that they were forced to depart with heavy Hearts, praying to God to turn his Heart; But applying themſelves to the Councel upon that occaſion, they afterwards obtained their requeſts, though not without ſome difficulty, ſhe having continued cloſe Priſoner for a Months ſpace; ſhe ſent her Gentleman Uſher to the Lord* Chamberlain, *the ſaid Conſtable, and the Lord* Shandois, *to come and ſpeak with her, which they Vouchſafing, ſhe Requeſted them, that ſhe might walk in ſome place of fine Air to refreſh her ſelf, or if not that, ſit in the Queens Lodgings, which they would by no means permit, telling her the Queens Commands were contrary, ſo that ſhe was forced to content her ſelf with her old Lodging, which in Compariſon, was little better than a* Dungeon; *Yet after ſome time, ſhe obtained leave to walk in a little*

Garden

Garden, and had often come to visit her a Boy about four years old, being a Mans Son in the Tower, with whose pretty Tatling her Grace was much delighted, as likewise he used to bring Flowers, which the Constable taking Notice of, began to surmise, that by means of that Child, Letters might pass between her and the Lord Courtney, whereupon he took the Boy into Examination, demanding of him what it was the Lord Courtney sent to the Lady Elizabeth, when out of his Childish simplicity, he replied, I don't know, but I'le go and ask him what he will send her, and offered to depart, when as the Constable took him, and carryed him to his Father, charging him not after that to suffer him to approach either of their Lodgings upon grievous Penalties, which the Child (young as he was) perceiving, next day peeping through he Rales, as her Grace was walking in the Garden, cried, Mistress, Mistress, I must bring you no more Flowers, at which she smiled, as well imagining what had passed; not long after Sir Henry Benefield, with a Guard of Soldiers, was set to Guard her, who used her far more Rigorous than the former, insomuch that she usually called him her Goaler; in the mean time Gardener (without the knowledge of the Queen) with some others, had signed a Warrant to the

Lieutenant

Lieutenant of the Tower for her ſpeedy Execution, which Mr. Bridges *then Leiutenant miſtruſting, poſted to the Queen, to know the certainty of it, and ſo diſappointed the bloody wretch of his miſchievous deſign; not long after She was conveyed from the Tower to* Woodſtock, *under the keeping of* Sir Henry Benefield, *and the Lord Williams of* Thame, *where for a while we will leave her, and give the Reader an Account of the ſufferings of the Dutcheſs of* Suffolk, *and* Mr. Barti *her ſecond Husband, both of them being great Aſſerters of the Reformed Religion.*

Know then, that during the Reign of King *Edward*, *Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* was committed Priſoner to the *Tower*, for endeavouring to oppoſe the Reformation, when as the Dutcheſs paſſing by his Lodging, he looked out of the Window, and putting off his Hat, asked her how ſhe faired? Her anſwer was, *That now the Wolf was away, the Lambs might reſt quietly.* And at another time, ſhe cauſed a Dog to be dreſſed up in a Rocket, and called him *Gardiner*; as likewiſe being at a Merriment, the Duke her Husband then living, he ordered every Woman ſhould take him ſhe Loved beſt next her Husband to dance, whereupon ſhe took the Biſhop, ſaying, *That ſince ſhe could not have him ſhe loved beſt*

beſt, ſhe would take him ſhe loved worſt; which affront, the Biſhop coming to power, and calling to remembrance, ſought to Intrap her Life, and firſt of all, to hide his own Rancour, began to pick a quarrel with her about her Religion, as knowing that ſhe held Popery in deteſtation; whereupon he meeting Mr. *Barti*, began to Examine him how his Lady diſpenced with the Alteration of the Scene, and whether ſhe would be as ready to ſet up the Maſs, as ſhe was to pull it down? Whereupon Mr. *Barti* making many excuſes in her behalf, in concluſion told the Biſhop, that he ſo well knew her mind, that he was certain ſhe would not Relinquiſh her Religion; to which the Biſhop made ſuch replies as Mr. *Barti* well underſtood tended to the Deſtruction of the Dutcheſs, with which he had no ſooner made her acquainted, but they reſolved to leave *England*, whereat Mr. *Barti* getting a paſſport to go over the Sea, to ſolicite the Emperor for great ſums of Monys due from him to the old Duke of *Suffolk*, ordered the Dutcheſs with her Child, and ſuch Servants as ſhe could bring with her, to follow him in the ſecreteſt manner ſhe might, the which ſhe effected in diſguiſe, and after many great hazards, arrived in *Brabant*, where meeting

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ing Mr. *Barti*, they were forced to fly in a wet and ſtormy night to *Weſel*, where after enduring much hardſhip, they were entertained by one *Francis Peruſel*, a Proteſtant Miniſter, who was fled out of *England* for Religion; but long they had not been there e're a Watch word came from Sir *John Maſon*, Queen *Maries* Ambaſſador in the *Netherlands*, that the Lord *Paget* intended with the Duke of *Brunſwiks* Troops to ſurpriſe them, whereupon they were forced to fly from place to place, till at laſt their neceſſaries began to fail them, and they to deſpair of any Relief; at which time Letters came from the King of *Poland* to invite them to his Court, aſſuring them his Protection, which hapned at the Inſtance of *Johannes Alaſco*, one of his Barons, who had been in *England*, and there received ſeveral favours at the hand of the late Duke of *Suffolk*, where being Arrived, they were by the King placed Honorably in the Earldom of *Crozan* belonging to the ſaid King, where they had the abſolute Power of Government conferred upon them, and lived happily till the Death of Queen *Mary*, and afterward returned into *England*, and under the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* lived in many happy days.

But now to return again into *England* about

about the 18 day of *May* 1554, *Thomas Cranmer*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, *Nicholas Ridly* late Biſhop of *London*, whom *Bonner* had deprived, and *Hugh Latimer*, who long before voluntarily reſigned the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, were removed from the *Tower* to *Windſor*, and from thence to *Oxford*, there ſolemnly to diſpute with the Divines of both Univerſities concerning the Euchariſt, or Chriſts Real and Corporeal Preſence in the Sacrament, their uſage being Extream, and almoſt beyond belief. Two days only were allowed them for their preparation, and during that time were they under ſtrait confinement, in a place little better than a Dungeon, debared alſo the Conference of any but their Goaler, and the uſe of their own Books and Papers, they likewiſe being ſeparated, yet when they came to diſpute, they managed it ſo prudently, that it is to be wondred at, and much more if we conſider the Barbarous uſage they met withal in the Schools, which was without Order, Manners, or Modeſty, with ſhouts, hiſſings, and other extravagant Geſtures, that would have been more ſeemly at a Bear-bating then at a ſober Diſputation, where Religion was the Theam: On the 14 of *April* they were brought from Priſon to St. *Maries*, and urged

ged to Abjure their Religion, which they refuſing, the Days for Diſputation were appointed, *Cranmers* being the 16, *Ridlys* the 17, and *Latimers* the 18 of *April* 1674, each in their courſe anſwering all Opponants which each of them performed, notwithſtanding the rude clamour and multiplicity of Interrogations at one and the ſame time, all urging and craving Anſwers, although they were ſcoffed at, reviled and overborn with the multitude, yet they forced their Adverſaries to admire them; *Cranmer* did learnedly, and according to the Dignity wherein he had ſo long flouriſhed; *Ridly* accutely and readily; *Latimer* with a pleaſant tartneſs, and more ſolid than could be expected from a man ſo near the Age of Fourſcore; the Diſputation ending, they were again on the 20 of *April* brought to St. *Maries*, and demanded whether they would perſevere in their opinions, which they affirming they would, thereupon they were declared Hereticks, and condemned to be Burnt, at which they ſeemed rather to rejoyce, than in the leaſt diſmayed; As for their Martyrdom, it happens in the next year, and thither we refer the Reader.

Theſe things being paſt, the Queen ſends forth a Summons to call a Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, to begin on the 12*th* of *April*, which

which meeting, ſhe propoſed two things to their immediate conſideration, *viz.* Her Marriage with the Prince of *Spain*, and ſubjection to the See of *Rome* in all matters Eccleſiaſtical, the laſt of which ſhe could not for a while obtain; the former was aſſented to upon condition, that *Philip* ſhould not advance any to any publick Office in *England*, but ſuch as were Natives of *England*, and the Queens Subjects; that he ſhould admit of a ſet number of Engliſh in his Houſhold, whom he ſhould uſe reſpectivefully, and not ſuffer them to be injur'd by Forreiners; that he ſhould not Tranſport the Queen out of *England*, nor any of the Iſſue ſhould be Begotten of her, who ſhould have their Education in the Realm, and ſhould not be ſuffered but upon ſome good reaſon to go out of the Realm, nor then neither without the conſent of the Engliſh; the Queen deceaſing without Children, *Philip* ſhould not lay any claim to the Kingdome, but ſhould leave it freely to him to whom of right it ſhould belong; that he ſhould not change any thing in the Laws, either Publick or private, the Immunities and Cuſtomes of the Realm, but ſhould be bound to confirm and keep them; he ſhould not Tranſport any Jewels, or any part of the Wardrobe, nor Alienate any of the Reve-

nues of the Crown; that he ſhould Preſerve our Shiping, Ordnance, and Munition, and keep the Caſtles, Forts, and Block-houſes in good Repair and well Man'd.

All things being thus brought to paſs and no further Impediment interpoſing between theſe Princes, *Philip* ſet Sail from the *Groin*, having about 120 Ships in Company, was met by 20 Sail ſent out by the Queen, and 20 Flemiſh Ships ſent by the Emperor, ſo that on the ſixteenth of *July* he Arrived at *Southampton*, where he was waited upon by a great number of *Engliſh* Nobility ſent by the Queen to conduct him to *Wincheſter* where at that time the Queen reſided, the chief of which were the Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, the Earls, *Arundel*, *Dirby*, *Worceſter*, *Bedford*, *Rutland*, *Pembrook*, the Lords, *Clinton*, *Cobham*, *Willoughby*, *Darcy*, *Mattravers*, *Talbot*, *Strange*, *Fitz warren*, and *North*, with a great Train. The chief of the Nobility that came with *Philip* from *Spain*, were theſe, the Duke of *Alva*, the Duke of *Medina Celi*, the Admiral of *Caſtil*, the Marqueſs of *Bergues*, the Marqueſs of *Piſcaria*, the Marqueſs of *Saria*, the Marqueſs of *Velli*, the Marqueſs of *Auguilliar*, the Earls, *Egmond*, *Horn*, *Faria*, *Chincon*, *Olivaria*, *Medica*, *Salidan*, *Fuento*, *Salida*, *Landrino*, *Cardellar*, *Don Ruigones*, Biſhop of *Cuenca*, with many

many others, so that setting forwards from *Southampton* with a Train of about 2000 Horse, he came to *Winchester* where the Queen was Lodged in the Bishops Palace, at his coming a great number of the Bishops, and Prime Clergy stood ready to receive him; after he had made his Prayers in the Church, he was Lodged in the Deans House, and the next Morning went to visit the Queen, who received him very kindly, and the next day, being the 23*d* of *July* the Marriage was solemnized in the Presence of all the Nobility and Ambassadors of Forreign Potentates, where in consideration of the said Marriage *Don Juan Figueroa* the Emperors Ambassador Proclaimed them by the Titles of *Philip* and *Mary* King and Queen of *England*, *France*, *Naples*, *Jerusalem*, and *Ireland*, Defenders of the Faith, Princes of *Spain* and *Sicily*, Arch-Duke and Dutchess of *Austria*, Duke and Dutchess of *Millain*, *Burgundy*, and *Brabant*, Countrys of *Haspurg* and *Tirrell*, which was afterwards loudly Proclaimed by a Herauld in *Latin*, *French*, and *English*, and then they came forth of the Church hand in hand, having two Swords born before them, and so returned to the Pallace with all imaginable Pomp and Royalty.

About the beginning of *August* they removed

moved thence and came to *Baſing*, and fro
thence to *Windſor*, where the King was h
ſtalled Knight of the Garter, on the 11*th*
the ſame inſtant they came to *London*, w
were received by the Citizens with m
magnificent Triumphs the Condits eve
where running Wine, and ſo many rare
vices of Pageantry, that it would be too
dious to recite; through the City they pa
ſed to *Whitehall*, where they were diver
with *Maſques*, *Balls*, and all manner of
lights, in which kind of Entertainmen
Month was ſpent.

On the 11*th* of *November* another Par
ament began at *Weſtminſter*, about the b
ginning of which Cardinal *Pool*, who
King *Henry* the 8*th* had been Proclaim
Enemy and Traytor to the Realm, a
cauſed to be Attainted of High Treaſon
Parliament, was Created Cardinal by Pa
the third, and had been *Pope* had not h
overſliped the Opportunity, when he
ing of the Death of King *Edward*, and th
Queen *Mary* ſucceeded, knowing well ho
She ſtood affected to the Romiſh Relig
on, he Repairs to Pope *Julius*, who throug
his Neglect had obtained his Papacy
and procures of him to be ſent into E
gland with the Title of *Legate à Latere* b
was ſtayed by the Emperor In Ge
ma

many, and not ſuffered to come over into *England*, till ſuch time the Marriage was Conſummated, leſt he might be a means to hinder it, as being highly in the favour of the Queen; but the Queen being impatient of his ſtay, ſent Letters to him, and to the Emperor to haſten his Arrival, ſo that Imbarquing at *Calais*, he Landed at *Dover* about the beginning of *November*, having been ſtay'd about a Month by tempeſtuous Weather. He being at *Dover* ſeveral of the Nobility were ſent to meet him, and to Congratulate his return from Exile, the Act of his Attainder being Repeal'd in Parliament, and he again Reſtored to his Blood, he being Grandchild to *George* Duke *Clarance*, Brother to *Edward* the Fourth: After his coming both Houſes were ſent for to Court, where the Biſhop of *Winchester* Lord Chancellor, having the preſence of the King, Queen, and Nobility, ſpoke ſomething in Relation to the Cardinals Arrival, the Cardinal himſelf began a long Oration in Engliſh; the Heads of which take as followeth.

He told them he did acknowledge himſelf much bound to the King and the Eſtates of the Realm, by whoſe favour thoſe Laws of his Exile and Proſcription were Repeal'd, and he

once more render a Native of the Land, that he was bound by the Laws of gratitude to endeavour a Requital of this Benefit, whereto an occasion happily offered it self. The late Schism had seperated them from the Union of the Church, and made them Exiles from Heaven. By the Authority conferred on him by the Pope St. Peters successor and Christ Vicar, he was to bring them back into the fold of the Church the sole means of attaining the Celestial Heritage: wherefore he exhorteth them Ingeniously to confess the Errors of these latter years, and to detest them with sincere Alacrity, to accept of, and retain his benefit, which God by his Vicars Legate did proffer them, for now nothing else remained, but that he being presum with those Keys which should open the Gates of the Church, they should also Abrogate those Laws which were lately Enacted to the prejudice of the Church, and had rent them from the rest of the body.

Having spoke thus much and more, ransacking Antiquity for Examples of our Forefathers Devotion and respect to the See of *Rome*, it wrought so effectually in the minds of those who were addicted to Popery that they thought not themselves until that day capable of Salvation: But many if not the greatest part of the Commons house

with

withſtood the re-admittance of ſuch Superſtitions, as deeming it a rare felicity (as indeed it was) to have ſhook off the *Roman* Yoak, yet in the end, by the unwearied endeavours of the King and Queen they ſigned it, though much againſt their minds. Both Houſes thus concurring, the Authority which Popes ſo long heretofore had Uſurped was reſtored, the Title of *Supream head of the Church* Abrogated, and a Petition drawn up by the whole Court of Parliament to the Cardinal for the Abſolution of the People and Clergy of *England* from Schiſm and Hereſie, which was preſented by the Biſhop of *Winchester*, whom (all kneeling) the Cardinal by his Authority Legatine, Abſolved after this Manner.

The Abſolution.

Our Lord Jeſus Chriſt *which with his moſt precious blood hath redeemed and waſhed us from all our ſins and Iniquities that he might purchaſe to himſelf a glorious Spouſe without ſpot or wrinkle, and whom the Father has appointed Head over all his Church, He by his mercy abſolve you, and we by the Apoſtolick Authority given to us by the moſt Holy Lord Pope* Julius *the Third (his Vicegerent on*

Earth) do Abſolve and deliver you and every of you, with the whole Realm and the Dominions thereof, from all Hereſie and Schiſm, and from all and every Judgment, Cenſures and pains of that Cauſe incurred: and alſo we do reſtore you again to the Unity of our mother the Holy Church, as in our letters of Commiſſion more plainly ſhall appear.

After this General Abſolution Received, the King, and Queen, and all the Lords and Commons went to King *Henry* the ſeventh's Chappel, and there ſang *Te Deum* with great Joy and Gladneſs, which was no ſooner known at *Rome*, but the Pope Ordains a general Proceſſion, and was Preſent at it himſelf. And within a ſhort time the Queen ſent thither her Ambaſſadors to tender her obedience to her Holy Father, with the Submiſſion of the whole Realm, ſhe having made a vow ſo to do when ſhe firſt came to the Crown, and had afterwards privately given it under her hand to *Giovanni Franciſco Commendo* the Popes Chamberlain whom he had ſent to bring him an account of the poſture of Affayrs. Upon her ſending letters to *Poole* to reſtore himſelf to his Country, thoſe that were ſent on this Embaſſy, were the Biſhop of *Ely*, Sir *Anthony Brown*, and *Edward Crane*, Doctor of Law, but

but before they could Arrive there, the Pope was Dead. In the mean time the Queen conſidering how ſucceſsful ſhe had hither to been in her undertakings, moves it to the Nobility the better to Endear her ſelf to *Philip*, that he might have (if not the Royal, yet at leaſt the Matrimonial Crown) Impoſed on him, but in this ſhe could by no means prevail, the Lords fearing that by ſuch advantage he might hereafter lay claim to the Kingdom.

Her next undertaking was to deal with the Parliament for reſtoring Church Lands declaring that ſhe could not in Conſcience keep any part thereof ſo unjuſtly taken away by her Father; but ſhe could only prevail for the reſtoring the Tenths granted by the Clergy to the King, *Anno* 1534. the reſt being ſo divided amongſt the Nobility, that ſelf-intereſt would not ſuffer their compliance farther in the matter.

Now the Queen being in the 38th year of her Age, whether through her own credulity, or on the flattery of others, is not certain, would needs perſwade her ſelf that ſhe was with Child, which conceit ſo far wrought by the advice of certain Midwives, that ſhe declared ſhe felt the

Embryo ſtir in her Womb, but entertained the advice of Skilfull Phyſicians, ſhe was deceived by a Diſeaſe called by the Learned a *Mola*, which is a fleſhly Inſirm ſubſtance, that with the motion of the body, moves as if it were animated, the which by over-cooling the Liver, often turns into a Dropſie, and becomes incurable, as this happened to the Queen, and at laſt expoſed her to the Laughter of the World; yet ſo far is this belief wrought, that the Lords of the Council ſent to *Bonner* Biſhop of *London* to diſperſe ſeveral Forms of Prayers throughout his Dioceſs, wherein after having given thanks to God for the many Mercies beſtowed upon this Nation, but above all that he had given them an Heir to the Crown, as likewiſe to Pray for the Queen and the Infant, and that ſhe might have a happy and Eaſie Delivery; other Prayers were put up that it might be a Male-Child, well Favoured and Witty; nor was there a little ſtir about providing Rockers, Nurſes, Cradles, Swadling-band and the like, *Te Deum* being every where cauſed to be Sung, nor was the Great Council of the Nation (the Parliament) leſs credulous, for an Act was paſſed for the better providing and diſpoſing of the Infant to be Born, and inſtituting the Manner of its

Educa-

Education, nay, farther, a Rumour (but without any certain Author) was ſpread that ſhe was Delivered of a young Prince ſo that the *Engliſh* Merchants at *Antwerp* cauſed their Ordnance to be ſhot off, and Bonfires, with Ringing of Bells for Joy. But in *June* following, it was plainly manifeſted that the Queen was not with Child nor ever had been, and that all was little better than a Dream, which occaſioned much Ridicule.

This Year 1554. a great many Barrons were created about the beginning of *March William Howard* was Created Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, on the 5th of *April John Williams* Lord *Williams* of *Thame*, on the 7th of *April Edward North* Baron of *Cartlege*, on the 8th of *April John Brugis* Lord *Shandois*, on the 14th of *May Gerald Fitzgerald* Earl of *Kildare*, and on the 2d of *September Anthony Brown* Earl of *Montague*. In the ſame Month died the Duke of *Norfolk*.

On the 18th of *January* 1555. the Lord-Chancellor with ſix other Lords coming to the Tower by the Queens Commandment, ſet at Liberty the Arch-Biſhop of *York*, Sir *John Rogers*, Sir *James Acroft*, Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton*, Sir *Nicholas Arnold*,

nold, *Sir George Harper*, Sir *William Sentlow*, Sir *Gawin Carew*, Sir *Andrew Dudly*, *William Gibs*, *Cuthbert Vaughan*, and *Harington Terlond*'s Brother, and others, moſt of them Committed upon the account of *Wyat*'s Rebellion, but the Archbiſhop being Married was deprived of his Archipiſcopal See, and *Nicholas Heath*, ſometimes Biſhop of *Worceſter* was conſtituted in his Room.

About the beginning of *April* the Marqueſs of *Exeter* was ſet at Liberty, and after the Lady *Elizabeth* had been conveyed to *Woodſtock*, and by the way put into great fear of her Life, inſomuch that being at *Richmond*, and a ſtrong Guard of Souldiers ſet upon her, all her own Servants unleſs her Gentleman-uſher being put away, ſhe verily concluded that they deſigned her Death, wherefore ſhe called him to her, and bid him with the reſt of his fellows pray for her, for this night (ſaid ſhe) I verily believe will be my laſt, whereupon with a heavy heart he went down, and finding the Lord of *Thame* walking with Sir *Henry Benifield*, he deſired to ſpeak a word with his Lordſhip in private, which being granted, he with Tears beſought him to tell him whether the Murther of his Miſtreſs was concluded on, and to deal truly with him, that he

he and the reſt of his poor fellow Servants might partake of her fate, for that they were reſolved to Dye with Her; to which his Lordſhip (who was of a very mild and gentle diſpoſition) anſwered, *God forbid ſuch a wickedneſs ſhould be Acted, the which* (ſays he) *rather then I will ſuffer, I and my men are here ready to Dye at Her Graces Feet*: of which ſhe being advertiz'd was ſomewhat comforted. During Her being in *Woodſtock* Priſon, the Boards of the Floor were fired under her by Treachery, as moſt imagined: And at another time, one *Baſſet* a great Favorite of *Gardeners* came with 30 Men privately Armed, to have deſtroyed her, but as God would have it, *Benefield* was gone to wait upon the Councel, and had left charge with his Brother to ſuffer none to enter till his return: So that the Ruffain was defeated of his purpoſe. And at a Debate in Councel about her Death, the Lord *Paget* declared that unleſs Her Head was ſtricken off, the King and Queen could expect no quiet, for which unchriſtian Speech he was greatly rebuked by the Spaniſh Nobility, who deteſted ſuch a wickedneſs, and ever after became Suitors to the King for her Deliverance, with whom they ſo far prevailed, that in a ſhort time after ſhe was ſent

ſent for to Court, where being admitted to the Queens preſence, ſhe fell upon her Knees, and prayed God to bleſs her Majeſty, ſaying ſhe was and would continue her faithfull Subject whilſt ſhe liv'd, and behav'd her ſelf ſo meekly, that ever after King *Philip*, who as it is thought ſtood behind the Curtain and heard what paſſed between them, became a means for her Deliverance, which was about the latter end of *April*, though to the great diſpleaſure of *Gardener*; of whom it is reported, that in his often diſcourſing about puniſhing Hereticks (as he called them) he would ſay, *We ſtrip the Leaves and Lop the Boughs, but unleſs we ſtrike at the Root*, (*that hope of Hereticks*) (meaning the Lady *Elizabeth*) *We do nothing*; but God prevented his malicious purpoſe. And thus much for the Lady *Elizabeth*, whom God of his infinite goodneſs preſerved as a means to deliver theſe Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery; yet was ſhe not ſo at Liberty, but that ſhe had Sir *Thomas Pope* and others of the Privy Council about Her, to be overſeers of her Actions.

And although the Reign of Queen *Mary* has been hitherto as it were but ſprinkled with blood, now it began to be double dyed

dyed, for now the bleſſed Martyrs come to Act their parts upon the Tragick Stage, and in a Spiritual Warfare, to fight under the Victorious Banner of their Captain the Lord Jeſus, againſt all his powerfull Enemies, *and through him that loved them were more than Conquerors*, as by their Courage and undaunted Reſolutions will appear, for now the Statute of *Ex officio* and ſeveral ſevere Laws being made againſt ſuch as profeſſed the everlaſting Goſpel, they were not onely deprived of their Livings, but without any reſpect to quality, Sex, or Age, grievouſly impriſoned; except it were ſuch as by denying their Maſter, would vouchſafe to fall Down and worſhip the Image of the Beaſt.

And now to begin with the two famous Champions, *viz.* Dr. *Ridly*, ſometimes Biſhop of *London*, and Dr. *Lattimer* ſometimes Biſhop of *Worceſter*, whoſe diſputations together with Archbiſhop *Cranmer's* have already been briefly related, after which, being ofter Solicited to recant their opinions, and ſtoutly refuſing to hearken to any ſuch Perſwaſions, as out of a deſire of life, or cowardly fear of Death, to be prevailed with to deny the Lord that bought

bought them, they having been a long time examined and narrowly ſifted by the Commiſſioners ſent down to *Oxford* where they remained Priſoners (which Commiſſioners were the Biſhops of *Lincoln*, *Gloceſter*, and *Briſtol*) and by their anſwers to ſuch Articles as were exhibited againſt them, Touching their Faiths, they had as it were put their Judges to a Nonplus, and ſhaken the Popes Kingdom by laying open the Abſurdities of the Church of *Rom*; the Enemies of the Goſpel (by overbearing them with power, thereby to put them to ſilence) cauſed the Sentence of Condemnation to be Read, which in effect was thus, *Foraſmuch as* Nicholas Ridley *and* Hugh Lattimer *did affirm, Maintain and ſtubbornly Defend certain Opinions, Aſſertions, and Herſies Contrary to the word of God, and the* Received *Faith of the Church, as in denying the true and Natural Body of Chriſt, and his natural Blood to be in the* Sacrament *of the Altar.* Secondly, *in affirming the ſubſtance of Bread and Wine to remain after the words of Conſecration. Thirdly, In denying the Maſs to be the lively Sacrifice of the Church for the Quick and the Dead, and by no means would retract and be brought from thoſe their Hereſies, we therefore the Commiſſioners*, viz, *I of* Lincoln, James *of* Gloceſter, *and* John *of* Briſtol

Briſtol, *do Condemn the ſaid* Nicholas Ridley *and* Hugh Lattimer *as Hereticks, and ſo adjudge them preſently both by word and alſo in deed to be degraded from the degree of Biſhops, from Prieſthood and all* Eccleſiaſtical *Orders, declaring moreover the ſaid* Nicholas Ridly *and* Hugh Lattimer *to be no* Members *of the Church, and thereupon they delivered them over to the* Secular *power to be dealt with according to* Law.

And thereupon they were carried back to Priſon, to remain till the day of Execution being nothing Appalled but rather rejoyced that they were accounted worthy to ſuffer for Chriſt's ſake, and ſo continued till the 16*th* of *October* 1555. which was the day appointed for their execution the night before, which one thing is worthy of Note: they being Priſoners in the Mayors Houſe, whoſe Name was *Iriſh*, at ſupper *Dr. Ridley* having ſhaved himſelf, with a merry countenace bid all the Company to his Wedding, for to morrow, ſaid he, I am to be marr yed, at which the Mayors Wife fell a weeping, but he comforting her ſaid, now I perceive you love me not, nor do you intend to be at my Marriage, bidding them all be of good cheer, for although he ſhould mee t with a ſharp Brackfaſt, yet he

he was ſure of a ſweet and pleaſant ſupper, nor would he ſuffer his Brother in Law to watch with him that night, ſaying, that (God willing) he intended to ſleep as quietly that night as ever, nor was *Lattimer* leſs Couragious; now the day being come, they were lead to the Stake, there being a number of the Inhabitants warned to Guard them for fear of a reſcue; when they came thither they embraced and exhorted each other to play the Man, Dr. *Ridly* deſiring Mr. *Lattimer* to be of good cheer, for ſaid he, God will either aſſwage the fury of the flames, or ſtrengthen us to abide it. Doubt not me, ſaid Mr. *Lattimer*, for by Gods Grace we ſhall this day light ſuch a Candle in *England* as ſhall never be put out, and after they had kiſſed the Stake, and prayed a while, Dr. *Smith* ſtood up and made a Short Sermon, taking his Text out of St. *Pauls* firſt Epiſtle to the *Corinthians*, Chap. 13. *If I give my Body to be burned, and have no charity, it ſhall profit me nothing.* Where in his Sermon he told the People they were Hereticks, and out of the Catholick Church, ſaying, that they were the Authors of their own Death, comparing them to *Judas* and to a Woman that Hang'd her ſelf in *Oxford*, and that by reaſon of their refuſing

fuſing to comply with the Church of *Rome*, they occaſioned their own deaths, with ſeveral other reproachful and opprobrious ſpeeches which ſo inflamed the hearts of theſe good Martyrs with zeal for the cauſe of Chriſt, that hearing them not only abuſe his Sacred Goſpel, but alſo go about to perſwade the People quite contrary to all truth, they were very deſirous to anſwer this impious Sermon, and thereupon falling on their knees to the Lord *Williams*, Dr. *Marſhal* Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, and ſeveral others that ſate upon a form to ſee Execution done, they deſired for Chriſts ſake they might be ſuffered to Anſwer him in a few words, but whilſt my Lord was demanding of the reſt whether he might ſuffer it or not, the Vice-Chancellor with the Bayliff ran upon them, and ſtopped their mouths, ſaying, that if they would recant their Erroneous Opinions, they ſhould have free leave ſo to do. And no otherwiſe? ſaid Dr. *Ridly*. No, replyed the Vice-Chancellor. Then ſaid he, *I will never recant whilſt I have breath in my body, to deny my Lord Chriſt and his known truth: God's will be done*, to which *Lattimer* added his old poſey, *well there is nothing hid but it ſhall be opened*, and after Dr. *Ridleys* having given away ſuch things as he had about him to his

his friends, and ſuch others as ſtood near him, and they had made their Prayers to Almighty God, the Chain was faſtened about them, and two bags of Gunpowder was brought them by Dr. *Ridley*'s Brother in Law, which they kindly accepted, and then Dr. *Ridley* deſiring the Lord *Williams* to be a means to the Queen for his Brother, whoſe Living had been unlawfully taken away, as likewiſe for ſeveral poor men to whom, during his being Biſhop of *London* he had let Leaſes, of which *Bonner* (coming to that See) had deprived them, adding that that was the only thing that troubled him, whereupon my Lord Declared he would acquaint Her Majeſty with his Requeſt; then was the Fire kindled, and upon its ſeizing of him, Doctor *Ridley* cryed, *Into thy Hands O Lord I commend my ſpirit*, which he repeated ſeveral times, by reaſon it was a long ſpace before he Dyed, the fire not being made well to him: on the other ſide Doctor *Lattimer* cryed as vehemently, *O Father of Heaven receive my ſoul*, and without ſo much as writhing his Body gave up the Ghoſt. All which Archbiſhop *Cranmer* from the Battailments of his Priſon beheld and prayed to God to ſtrengthen them that they might bear their ſufferings patiently. At the deaths

of

of theſe brave Champions were many weeping Eyes, and by their conſtant ſufferings and their Sealing their Doctrines with their Blood, not a few were Converted from their Superſtitious Errors; the place of their Execution was in the *Town Ditch* near *Baliel* Colledge. One thing here is worthy of Our ſpecial Note, wherein the Hand of God was manifeſt, which was, that the ſame day that the Godly Martyrs ſuffered, *Gardener* Biſhop of *Winchester* notwithſtanding he had the Duke of *Norfolk* and ſeveral others of Quality for his Gueſts would not go to Dinner till he heard they had ſuffered, which he did not till about four in the Afternoon, when with great ſemblance of Joy he commanded Dinner to be ſet on the Table, but the Joy laſted not long before Gods Juſtice overtook him; for before he had half Dined he was taken ſo deſperate ill that they were forced to carry him to Bed, where he continued for the ſpace of fifteen days in great anguiſh, voiding nothing downward, ſo that his Tongue ſwelling, and he ready to Burſt, dyed miſerably.

Now the *Londoners* to ſhew their diſlike and utter Averſion to Popery, hung up a Cat

Cat on *Cheapſide*-Croſs, Dreſſed in Monks Habit, having a Wafer or Papiſtical conſecrated Bread between her fore-feet, but the Authors were not known though ſtrict inquiry was made after them.

As likewiſe the Pariſh Prieſt of St. *Pancras* going on Proceſſion on *Eaſter* Day, and coming to the Church as their uſual manner is, he put his hand into a place like a little Sepulcher where a Crucifix was laid for the purpoſe, which he was to take out and lift up to the People, and to repeat the words of the Angel, *non eſt hic ſed Surrexit, he is not here but riſen*, and he found it ſo indeed, for ſome or other had taken thence the *Gimcrack*, which proceedings ſo incenſed the Queen, that She threatned the City to take away their Charter, and although ſhe by her Council was perſwaded to the contrary; yet during her Reign ſhe kept a ſtrict Eye upon them, and could not well affect them, as knowing they were oppoſite to the Religion which ſhe ſo zealouſly promoted.

On the 13*th* of *February*, the famous Preacher Mr. *John Rogers* was Burnt at *London*, having been called from Exile by King *Edward*, he was by Biſhop *Ridl*

for

for his great Learning, promoted to be Vicar of St. *Pulchar*'s, and Prebend of St. *Pauls*, but in vain did both learning and innocence plead for him before the mercileſs Tyrants, for he refuſing to bow down to *Baal*, was doom'd to the flames, bearing them with a wonderfull patience, and crying with a loud voice *Lord receive my ſpirit*, he gave up the Ghoſt, leaving behind him a Wife and ten ſmall Children.

Mr. *Lawrence Saunders* Miniſter of *All-hallows Breadſtreet*, being condemned by *Bonner*, and Degraded, was ſent to *Coventry*, there to be burnt, where in vain they tempting him to deny his Maſter. On the 8th of *February* they committed him to the mercy of the fire, in the midſt of which with a loud and cheerfull voice, he cryed, *Welcome life*, and ſo reſigned his Soul into the hands of his Creator.

On the 9 of the ſaid inſtant, *John Hooper* Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, having been condemned, and degraded for the ſake of Chriſts holy Goſpel, was brought to *Gloceſter* to ſuffer, where being met by a great many of his Friends, who wept to ſee him in that condition, he comforted them ſaying, he rejoyced in nothing more then that the Doctrine

ſtrine he had Preached among them, he ſhould in their ſight Seal with his Blood, and being in the fire (which was made of Green Wood, and by reaſon of the driving of the Wind, conſumed all his Nether parts before his upper parts were in a Manner Touched (he for a long hour ſuſtained it patiently, crying *Lord Jeſus receive my Soul*, and then dyed a bleſſed Martyr.

The Papiſts ſtill thirſty of Blood, the ſame day Burnt the ever Famous Dr. *Taylor* at *Hadly* in *Kent* for the Teſtimony of the Goſpel, after they had perſecuted him about three Months; nor could promiſe of Pardon with a Biſhoprick prevail with him to Recant, but ſuffered as the former (ſaying in the flames,) *Merciſull Father for Jeſus ſake receive my Soul*, and ſo gave up the Ghoſt. He was a man of excellent Learning and Piety, his Charity being ſo great towards the Poor, that they generally bewailed his loſs; and one thing is to be obſerved of a poor man and his three Children, who kneeling down as he was going to the Stake, cryed with a loud voice, *O Dear Father and good Shipherd*, Dr. Taylor, *God help and ſuccour thee, as thou haſt many times ſuccoured me and my poor Childrer.* And when he came to the Almes Houſe, he called out the poor

poor People, and gave them ſuch money as he had, and then paſſed on to add to the number of the Faithful Martyrs that ſuffered in this Bloody Queens Reign.

On the 16*th* of *March* *Thomas Tomkins* being condemned by that Bloody Monſter *Bonner*, (who before had Burnt his Hand with a Candle till his ſinews ſnapped in ſunder to make him recant) was delivered up to the Sheriffs of *London*, who Burnt him in *Smithfield*, where his patient ſuffering was the means of converting ſome from their Erroneous Opinions.

William Hunter, a young man about 18 years of Age, being condemned by *Bonner*, was on the 26*th* of *March* Burnt at *Brentwood* in *Eſſex* for his Faith in Chriſt.

On the 30*th* of *March* Dr. *Farrer* Biſhop of St. *David's*, having been Condemned by one *Morgan*, who had taken poſſeſſion of his Biſhoprick, was firſt degraded, and after delivered over to the Secular Power, and Burnt at *Carmarthen* in *Wales*, he being a man of great Learning and Piety, as may be ſeen by his conſtancy in his ſuffering. For as he was going to the Stake, many came about him, and pitied his Caſe, ſaying, O what Torments he was going to ſuffer, to whom he anſwered with a cheer-

full countenance, *if I ſtir in the flame during Life, believe not my Doctrine*, and as he ſaid, ſo it happened.

About this time one *Nitingal*, a Popiſh Prieſt, Parſon of *Crondal* near *Canterbury*, reading the Popes Bull in the Church to the People, and bragging that it had power to cleanſe them from all ſin, with many ſuch Blaſphemous Expreſſions, fell down dead in the Pulpit, to the great Terror of his Auditors.

George Marſh, a Godly Martyr, being Condemned by the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, was brought to the Stake at *Weſtcheſter*, and there having a Barrel of Pitch and Tar placed over his head, the fire was ſet to him, who burning a long ſpace, ſo that every one ſuppoſing him to be dead, on a ſudden he ſtarted as it had been out of a Trance, and ſpreading abroad his Arms, cryed, *Father of Heaven have mercy upon me*, and thereupon yielded his ſpirit.

On the 24*th*. of *April* Mr. *Cardmaker* Miniſter, and Mr. *Warren* Upholſterer, being Condemned by *Bonner*, were Burnt praiſing God in the midſt of the flames, and by their conſtant reſolution in ſuffering, conquered their Tormentors, exhorting all preſent to beware of Idolatry, &c.

Much

Much about the ſame time, *William Flower* having his hand firſt cut off, was afterwards Burnt at *Weſtminſter* for overthrowing the Hoſt, and bore his ſuffering with admirable patience: So that when his hand was cut off, he never ſo much as ſhrunk, unleſs it were by a little moving his ſhoulder, and when he came into the flames, the blood all the while flowing from his wriſt, after he had lifted up his voice to God, and beſought him to receive his ſpirit, he was heard to ſpeak no more.

And now, as if ſingle ſlaughter could not ſatiate their revenge or implacable malice, they reſolve to make a quicker diſpatch; for on the 12*th* of *July*, no leſs than four were Burnt in one Fire at *Canterbury*, whoſe Names were theſe, *John Bland*, *John Franckiſh*, *Nicholas Shatterden*, and *Humphry Middleton*, all Condemned by the Biſhop of *Dover*, and after having defended the Articles of their Faith againſt many Objections, and reſiſting all their temptations, they joyfully expoſed their Bodies to the devouring flames.

Much about the ſame time, Mr. *Carver*, Mr. *Jeudſon*, and *James Abbes*, ſuffered under the Popiſh Tyrants, beſeeching God to pardon their Enemies, and not lay their Blood to their Charge.

On the 8*th.* of *Auguſt* Mr. *John Deely* was Burnt at *Uxbrige*, who in the midſt of the Flame ſung a Pſalm, which that Bloody wretch Dr. *Story* (who in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was deſervedly hanged for Treaſon) hearing, he commanded one of the Tormentors to throw a Faggot in his Face, which all broke the skin, and cauſed the Blood to iſſue out apace, when as the Doctor laughing, told the fellow he had ſpoiled a good old ſong: but this bleſſed man, notwithſtanding the Fire burnt fierce, taking but little notice of his wounds began again to ſing, and ſo continued to praiſe God, till his breath departed from his Body, *&c.*

About the 28*th.* of *Auguſt Patrick Packingham* was Burnt in the ſame Town for profeſſing the Goſpel.

A while after *John Newman* being Condemned by *Bonner*, was Burnt at *Saffron-Walden.*

And the ſame Month ſix more were burnt at *Canterbury*, viz. *William Cocker*, *William Hopper*, *Henry Lawrence*, *Richard Collier*, *Richard Write*, and *John Stere*, being all Burnt in one Fire, and Condemned by the Biſhop of *Dover* for *Hereticks*, becauſe they maintained the Scripture to be Gods Holy Word.

word, all of them ſuffering courageouſly for the Truth's ſake.

This Month likewiſe ſuffered *Stephen Harwood*, *Thomas Fuſt*, *Robert Smith*, *George Tankerfield*, and *William Hale*, all conſtant Martyrs for the Truth, who Triumphed even in Death.

Much about that time, *viz.* the 22d of *Auguſt*, *George King*, *Thomas Lyes*, and *John Wade*, being carried from priſon to Priſon, Rack'd and moſt barbarouſly uſed, died in the *Lolards* Tower (a place then as bad, if not worſe than that which the condemned men in *Newgate* are confined to, &c.) and were caſt out in the Field. Their Burial being ſtrictly forbidden upon a great penalty, yet ſuch was the Charity of ſeveral good Chriſtians, that they went by night & buried them, not daring to do it in the day-time for fear of being apprehended.

On the 13*th* of *Auguſt* 1555. (a year of Bloody Murthers) was *Robert Samuel*, a godly Miniſter, and Faithful Profeſſor of Chriſt and his Holy Goſpel, Burnt at *Ipſwich*, his Body as many affirm, being ſeen in the Flames to ſhine like melting Silver; and not long after him, two of his Congregation, *viz.* *Anne Poten* a Brewers Wife, and *Joanna Trenchfield*, Wife to *Michael Trench-*

field a Shoemaker: So that no regard was had to Sex or Age, nor did any come amiss into their fiery hands: but good God preserve us from such Cruelties for the future, if it be thy Blessed Will.

In *September* following, *Canterbury* was again Illumen'd with the flaming Bodies of five Blessed Martyrs, *viz.* *George Catmer* of *Hith*, *Robert Streather* of *Hith*, *Anthony Broadward* of *Colcton*, *George Broadward* of *Bromfield*, and *James Tutty* of *Brenchley*, condemned by *Thornton* Bishop of *Dover*.

The same Month *Thomas Hayward*, and *John Goreway* were Burnt in the Town of *Litchfield*, and in these cruelties the Papists far surpassed *Nero*; for he only Burnt the Dead Bodies of Christians, to light him to his Palace by Night: but the Popish Bishops would have Living Sacrifices, as it were, offered up before their Gates.

The next who came to be Tryed in fire, were *Robert Glover*, that Famous Professor of the Gospel, and *Cornelius Bongey*, no less zealous for the Truth, which his great Master Sealed with his precious Blood upon the Cross, they being both Burnt at *Coventry*, on the 20*th*. of *September*.

On the 16*th* of *October*, *William Wolsey* and *Robert Pygot* being Condemned by Dr. *Fuller*

Fuller Chancellor to the Biſhop of *Ely*, were Burned there, and ſeveral New Teſtaments with them: ſome of which they catching up, held to their Breaſts, and ſecured from the fire as well as they could, till ſuch time that they themſelves were conſumed with them.

One thing by the way is very remarkable: *Wolſey*, before he went to the Stake, being viſited by one Mr. *Hadilo* of *Ely*, delivered to him ſeveral parcels of Money to carry to his wife and Relations, of which 8*s.* 6*d.* was ordered for one *Richard Denton* a Smith, dwelling at *Wells* in *Cambridgeſhire*; and withal to tell him (after his hearty Commendations) that he wondered ſince that he had been ſo forward in confirming him to ſtand firm for the truth, he delayed to follow him, and to receive the Glorious Crown of Martyrdom; which Meſſage when Mr. *Hadilo* had declared to the ſaid *Denton*, and delivered the Money, *Denton* reply'd, he could not be content to Burn for Religion: But ſeeing he refuſed to Burn for Chriſt's ſake, he ſuffered by Flame after another manner; for his Houſe being on Fire, and he venturing to ſave his Goods, together with ſeveral others, periſhed in the Conflagration.

This Year died Pope *Julius* the third, that wicked and Blaſphemous Wretch, of whoſe doings (becauſe the world may ſee what manner of men theſe were that perſecuted the Church of Chriſt) we will give a brief Relation. He being an *Auritinean* by Birth, before his coming to the Papacy, was called *John Mary of the Mount*, but of a Cardinal being made Pope, on the 7th of *February* 1550. he took the Name of *Julius* the Third. By his Encouragement, *Rome* was ſo peſtred with Harlots, Ruffins, and all kind of debauched People, that the like had not been known, moſt of which were his Peſioners, beſides which, he kept one *Innocent*, a Youth with whom he committed *Sodomy*; him he promoted to be a Cardinal, *&c.* This Pope having ordered a cold Peacock to be ſaved for his Supper, the Steward by ſome means neglecting to bring the ſame, he fell into a great rage, whereupon the Cardinals deſired him to be patient, and lay by his anger; What, ſays he *If God were ſo angry for an Apple, have not I cauſe to be angry for my Peacock, which is of more worth then many Apples?* And at another time his Phyſitians by reaſon of a Diſtemper he had, endeavouring to hinder him from eating Pork, he in a great rage ſaid,

ſaid, *Bring me my Meat* (*Al-Di Spetto Di Deo*) *in ſpight of God's Heart:* And yet this Monſter was held by the Queen and her Noblility to be Head of the pretended Holy Catholick Church, many being impriſoned for refuſing to pray for him, and ſome hundreds burnt to Aſhes for denying his Supremacy, and not complying with ſuch abſurd Doctrine as the Traditions of men had compiled, ſo oppoſite to the word of God, theſe were they whoſe Souls cried from under the Altar, *How long, O Lord, Holy and Righteous, will it be ere thou avenge our Blood.?*

After the Death of this Pope, the Conclave Elected *Marcello Cervino*, a man of excellent Learning, who declared, *He did not ſee how it was poſſible for a Pope to be Saved.* But he being thought too good for that place; died within 22 days after his Election, and was Succeeded by Cardinal *Caraffa*, who was afterwards called by the name of *Paul* the Fourth, with whom *Gardiner* dealt underhand for the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*, which *Pool* during the Life of *Cranmer*, held only as a Sequeſtrator; the which by reaſon of the great difference between this new Pope and the Cardinal, *Gardener* did not doubt to obtain: but in the height of

his Expectations, Death cut him off, as we have before ſpecified; yet was this the reaſon, rather than out of any Compaſſion, that the Arch-Biſhop's Life was prolonged, and his Execution after Condemnation deferr'd by the ſpace of one whole year.

This year likewiſe the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, Father to King *Philip*, being deſirous to lay by the ponderous weight of the Empire, came to *Bruſſels*, and there Aſſembling all the Eſtates of his Realm, he Transferred his Kingdom upon the ſaid *Philip*, whom he had formerly Inveſted King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and afterwards betook himſelf to a private Life, and a very rare and almoſt unparallell'd Humility.

And now to enter upon the year 1556, which proved no leſs Bloody than the former, moſt Months having their Calends ſprinkled Sanguine with the Bleſſed Martyrs Gore, which is truly *Semen Eccleſiæ*, the Seed of the Church: for the more they cut off, the more ſprung up in their ſteads, who being confirmed by the conſtant ſuffering of theſe Martyrs, Boldly adventured to follow them through the ſtrait and Bloody Gate that leads to Life.

Gardener

Gardener being Dead, *Nicholas Heath* Arch-Biſhop of *York*, on the firſt of *January* was made Lord Chancellor.

And in *March* a Dreadful Comet was ſeen in the 20th Degree of *Libra*, which continued viſible for three Nights only.

On the 13. of *March* a Counterfeit King *Edward*, whoſe true Name was *William Fetherſton*, Son to a Miller was Executed at *Tyburn*, being in a Stature and Lineaments of Body not unlike the Deceaſed King, and in Age much agreeable, but having been once whipped through the City, and round *Weſtminſter* Abby, for declaring himſelf to be the very King, and then diſmiſſed, the ſmart not being ſufficient to warn him; he again publiſhing that the King was alive, and that he had ſpoke with him; this ſecond offence brought him to his end.

And now we are at length come to the memorable Martyrdom of Arch-Biſhop *Cranmer*, *Gardener* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* being dead, Cardinal *Pool* as yet the Popes Legate, appointed *James Brook* Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, for *Cranmer*'s Tryal; foraſmuch as they judged it unlawfull to puniſh an Arch-Biſhop without leave from the Pope. *John Story* and *Thomas Martin* Doctors of Law-Commiſſioners for the Queen, accompani-

ed

nied the Biſhop to *Oxford*, that the Authority Royal might countenance the Delegates Proceedings; in St. *Maries* Church, they had High Seats Erected for them, the Biſhop ſitting under the place where the Conſecrated Hoſt did uſually hang in a Pix, beſide him Sate *Martin* and *Story*, but ſomewhat lower: when as *Cranmer* was brought before them Habited like a Doctor of Divinity, and not like a Biſhop; and being given to underſtand, that there were thoſe who repreſented not only her Majeſty, but alſo the moſt Holy Father the Pope, he with due reverence ſaluted *Martin* and *Story*, but would by no means look towards the Biſhop; leſt he ſhould in any thing ſeem to acknowledge the Popes Supremacy in *England*, which he had abjured in the Reign of King *Henry* the 8th. then each of them exhorted him to change his Opinon, and return to the Armes of the Church, but he not regarding their admonitions, they Cited him to appear within eighty days before his Holineſs; which with her Majeſties conſent, he promiſed to do, but the Pope not expecting his coming within 20 days after, by Letters to the King and Queen, commanded him to be condemned, and committed to the ſecular

cular power: whereupon he was degraded by the Popes Authority, ſent by him likewiſe to *Bonner* Biſhop of *London*, and *Thurlby* Biſhop of *Ely* for that purpoſe, and to deveſt him of all Orders, both Archiepiſcopal and Presbiterial, whereupon he was delivered over to the Secular Majeſtrate to ſuffer for Hereſie, which was done on the 14*th*. of *February*.

And now theſe Holy Men, *Cranmer*, *Ridley* and *Lattimer*, whilſt they lived, did by Letters exhort each other to a generous conſtancy for the maintenance of the Chriſtian Faith, but the two laſt ſtout Champions being gone to Heaven in Fiery Chariots, and left him behind them on the earth, which ſo enſnared him (not having their aſſiſtance) that out of deſire of longer Life, his Faith began to ſtagger, which was chiefly occaſioned by the reiterated perſwaſions of Frier *John* a *Spaniard*, which ſo far wrought with him, that he recanted whatſoever he had written in defence of the true Religion, which retraction was ſhortly after publiſhed in Print, but that little availed him: for whether that the Cardinal would not be longer excluded from the full poſſeſſion of the Biſhoprick, or (that which ſeems probable) the

Queens

Queens hatred and deſire of Revenge for her Mothers divorce) were the cauſes. He being now as it were confident of Life, is preſently hurryed to the place of Execution & there conſumed with Fire, even in the ſame place where *Ridley* and *Lattimer* had ſuffered five Months before.

On the day appointed for his Execution, a Sermon by the order of the Cardinal was Preached by Dr. *Coale*, to hear which, *Cranmer* was brought by the Mayor, and Sheriff of *Oxford*, where *Coale* exhorted him to perſevere in the Romiſh Doctrine, and confeſs his former Errors which he had ſo lately recanted, declaring to the People that himſelf had been a great means to bring him over to the Catholick Church: but as for the puniſhment appointed to be inflicted on him, he ſaid, Gods wrath could be no otherwiſe appeaſed for the death of *Fiſher*, and *Moore*. And thereupon he deſired him to ſtand up, and confeſs his Faith to the People. At which the Arch-Biſhop from a convenient ſtanding prepared to ſpeak to the Audience, whilſt the Doctors preſent, big with Expectation, did not a little rejoyce to think of the conqueſt they imagined to have made over him, when without the leaſt ſemblance of fear, he

he having declared briefly the particulars of his Faith, he told the People, *That under the Authority Papal, the Kingdom of Anti-Christ was contained and eſtabliſhed, and demonſtrated how much he had offended God by the Abnegation of the Truth: he profeſſed, therefore, he reſolved that his Right Hand wherewith he had ſubſcribed the Doctrine propoſed by the Enemies of Truth, ſhould firſt feel the ſmart of puniſhment, and periſh in the flames.*

Having ſaid thus much, and being about to proceed, the Fryers with the reſt of the Popiſh Rabble, whoſe expectations he had thus deceived (for by this his publick recantation, they perceived he ſhook the Romiſh Faiths of many) run upon him, and with a thouſand mockings & ſcoffs hurried him to the ſtake; all which with a Chriſtian patience he ſuſtained, and as ſoon as ever the Fire began to aſcend, he thruſt his right arm into it, and there let it burn, not ſo much as drawing it back, unleſs once to ſtroke his Beard, and then ſtretching it forth again, ſuffered it to conſume, without being ſo much as concerned thereat, when the flame came fierce upon him, he lifted up his Eyes to Heaven, and with a loud voice cry'd, *Lord receive my ſpirit*, and ſtanding as Immoveable as the Stake, he

he in half an hours time gave up the Ghoſt where when his Body was burnt to Aſhes, his heart was found untouched, unſinged, and as perfectly whole as when in his Body, to the no ſmall wonder of his Enemies, and great rejoycing of his Friends: had the Papiſts found the like in one of their Faction, it would have been Recorded for a Miracle, and that Miracle have been ſufficient for his Canonization, and the fame of it would have rung throughout all *Europe*: And thus dyed this Glorious Martyr.

Nor did theſe men (in whoſe Breaſts the worſt of Envie kept her Station) exerciſe their Tyranny over the Living, but over the Dead likewiſe; for the Bones of thoſe Famous Preachers *Martin Bucer*, and *Paul Phagius*, long before Deceaſed, were digged up, and put into two new Coffins, and then they proceed againſt them for Hereſie (a thing ſo Ridiculouſly barbarous as has not been known in any Modern age) and no man undertaking to defend their Cauſe, they were condemned to be publickly Burnt in the Market place at *Cambridge*. And *Peter Martyrs* Wife, who dyed at *Oxford* was taken up and buried in a Dunghill. ¶ To *Bucer* and *Phagius*, Queen *Elizabeth* did afterwards reſtore their Memories and

and Honours: as for *Martyrs* Wife, ſhe caus'd her to be taken from that unclean place, and Reinterred in the Church, and Commexed with the Relicks of *Fridaſwid* (by the Papiſts reputed a Saint) that the like occaſion of mockery might not again be offered.

On the ſame day wherein *Cranmer* was put to Death, Cardinal *Pool* was ordered Prieſt at *Greenwich*: the next day, (*Naboth being dead, he took the Poſſeſſion of his Vineyard*) being Conſecrated Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and three days after, being the Feaſt of the Annunciation, attended with many of the Nobility, he received the Pall at *Bow*-Church in moſt Solemn manner.

About the ſame time, a notable Conſpiracy was Detected, ſeveral Perſons having a Project to Rob the Exchequer (at that time having in it to the value of fifty thouſand pounds in *Spaniſh* Coin) and with the Money they deſigned to raiſe Forces in ſeveral Counties, but before they could bring it about, they were diſcovered by one *White*, who was of the confederacy, and thereupon *Odal*, *Throckmorton*, *Peckham*, *Daniel*, *Stanton*, and ſome others were Taken, and Executed as Traytors, and a great many concerned therein fled, Sir *An-*

Anthony Kingſtone being Apprehended in the *North*, dyed as he was coming up to *London*.

On the 20*th* of *November* *John Feckam* Dean of St. *Paul*'s, was Inſtalled Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, which *Henry* the 8*th* had altered to an Archiepiſcopal See, there being at that time no Monks in *England*, fourteen were found that were content, with *Feckman*, to take the Religious Habit of *Benedictines*.

Now about the beginning of the year 1557. the Northern Navigation ſet on foot by *Cabota* was brought to perfection, and the great Emperor of *Ruſhia*, viz. *Baſilwitz*, ſent *Oſep Napea* his Ambaſſador into *England* to Treat of a Perpetual League between our King and his Maſter, and that Free Traffick and Commerce might be had, but on the Scottiſh Shore he had the ill Fortune to ſuffer wrack, where not only the Rich Preſents ſent to the King and Queen were loſt, but likewiſe ſeveral Merchandizes to an ineſtimable Value, and in Endeavouring to ſave the Ambaſſador, *Richard Chancellor* (that Famous Pilate who firſt Diſcovered the Paſſage into thoſe Northern Regions) was Drowned. *Oſep Napea* being caſt upon the Shore,

was

was obliged to come over Land, his Ship being broke, and at his approaching the City, he was met by the Queens Pentioners, and likewise the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, and Highly entertained at their cost, during his stay in *England*. After seven days, *Philip* being returned from *Flanders*, he was admitted to his Audience, when being highly Honoured and Laden with Gifts, and a Ship allowed him by the Company, on the third of *May* he set Sail for his own Country.

This Year happ'ned so Cnotagious a Sickness, that seven Aldermen of the City of *London*, and a great number of Commoners died.

A Fellow was this Year set upon the Pillory, and publickly burnt in each cheek with the Letters *F.* and *A.* for falsly Accusing one belonging to the Court of Common Pleas of High Treason, a Punishment both Commendable and Just, that Varlets as by such means seek to Destroy Mens lives may be known and avoided.

On the sixth of *March Charles* Lord *Stourton*, having been long at Variance with one *Hargil* and his Son, who were his Neighbours, by a wile got them into his House, and there (after having beaten them down

down with Clubs) he and his Servants cut their throats, and to prevent discovery, buried them 13 Foot deep under ground, but the cry of blood cannot be hindred from ascending up before the Almighty, so that in a short time, the Barbarous Cruelty coming to light, he and his 4 Servants, who were assisting, were condemned, nor could he (though a zealous Catholick) prevail with the Queen for a Pardon, but had the punishment due to his offence, being Hang'd with the other four at *Salisbury*, only having the preheminency to be strangled with a Silken Halter.

On the 27*th* of *April*, *Tho. Stafford*, *Rich. Sandel* and others, coming from *France* with a Company of Exiles and such like persons Landed in *Yorke-shire*, and surprized *Scarbrough* Castle then almost unfurnished, where Fortifying themselves, they incite the People to take up Arms, thereby to shake off the Spanish Yoak, and to recover their lost Liberty: but by the diligence of *Nicholas Watton* Dean of *Canterbury* then Ambassador for the Queen in *France*, their purposes were discovered before they Landed, so that by the Industry of the Earl of *Westmorland*, the two Ring-leaders before mentioned, with several others, were apprehended

hended and brought to *London*, where on the 20*th* of *May* they were beheaded, and the next day three more of their Accomplices were Drawn, Hanged, and Quartered.

This year a little before Harveſt there hapned ſuch a Dearth, that Wheat was ſold for 4 Marks a Quarter, and all other Grain proportionably, when within ſix weeks after (which is to be admired) it was ſold for ſix Shillings the Quarter, Barley, Oats, and Rye under, ſo that it was obſerved that a Buſhel of Rye was uſually exchanged for a pound of Candles which were valued at 4*d*. this I rather mention becauſe in it God's Providence is ſo Wonderfully to be noted.

The Emperor *Charles* having Conſigned the Inheritance of his Hate to *France* with his Kingdoms to his Son *Philip*, the Queen could no longer diſtinguiſh her cauſe from her Husbands, but upon the 7*th* of *June* ſet forth a Proclamation to this effect, *That whereas the French King had many ways injured her by ſupporting the Duke of* Northumberland, *and* VVyat *in their Rebellions againſt her, and that his Realm had been a Receptacle of* Dudly *and* Athton; *who with the Privity of his Ambaſſador had in his houſe contrived their*

their Treacherous Deſigns, and after their eſcapes into France, *had been Relieved with Penſions from the King, as alſo for having lately aided* Stafford *with Shipping, Men, Money, and Munition, thereby, if it were poſſible to Diſpoſſeſs her of her Crown: She gave her ſubjects to underſtand, that they ſhould not entertain Traffick with the* Nation, *whoſe Prince ſhe eſteemed her enemy, and againſt whom, upon farther Grievances ſhe determined to denounce War.*

Although theſe things were many of them true, yet had ſhe abſtained from denunciation of War, had not the five years Truce between *Philip* and *Henry* by the Inſtigation of the Pope (that Fire-brand of *Miſchief*) been lately broken by the *French*, and ſo that War ariſing between them, ſhe would not make her ſelf, and her Husband two: For the Pope having Malign'd the Emperor (knowing that after the Reſignation of his State to his Son *Philip* he had withdrawn himſelf into *Spain*) by the Cardinal of *Lorain*, ſtill ſolicited the French King to Arms againſt the *Spaniard*, promiſing to Inveſt him in the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Henry* upon theſe fair hopes undertakes it, and *Mary* reſolves to aſſiſt her Husband.

At

At which Pope *Paul* was much diſpleaſed, and becauſe he could not wreck his Revenge againſt her, he reſolves to charge his Rancor upon Cardinal *Pool*, whom he well knew the Queen very much eſteemed. His Quarrel being revived upon *Pool*'s ſending Ambaſſadors to diſſwade him from ſometing a War between the Crowns of *Spain* and *France*, which he did with ſuch Freedom according to his Conſcience, that it highly offended his Holineſs, whereupon he Abrogated his Legation, and Repealed him to the Court of *Rome*, and for ſupply of his Place, he Creates *Francis Pettow* a *Franciſcan* Fryer Cardinal and Legate, and a little before deſign'd him to be Biſhop of *Salisbury*. The Queen having Intelligence of theſe proceedings, took ſpecial care that *Pool* might have no notice of them, Prohibiting not only the new Cardinal to enter the Realm, but all other to whom ſhe ſuſpected to bring any Mandates to that purpoſe, and with exact diligence cauſing his Letters to be Intercepted, and by her Orators at *Rome*, certified the Pope what a hazard the Catholick Religion, not yet fully Eſtabliſhed, would incur, if he ſhould endeavour the diſgrace of ſo great a man, whoſe Authority had been much available

for

for the Converſion of the Nation: But whilſt theſe intercourſes were between the Queen and Pope, *Pool* having ſome way notice of it, abſtain'd from having the Silver Croſs (the Inſign of his Legation) Borne before him, neither would he afterwards exerciſe his Authority Legantine, until by the Interceſſion of *Ormanetto* the Popes Datary in *England*, he was reſtored to his Dignity.

By this time the War grew very hot on both ſides, King *Philip* Beſieged St. *Quintin* in *Picardy* with 3530 Foot, and 1200 Horſe, to which in a ſhort time after were added 2000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe, and 2000 Pioners ſent out of *England* by the Queen, under the Command of the Earl of *Pembroke*. For the management of this War *Philip* ſet Sail out of *England* on the 7*th* of *July*. On the 13*th* of *Auguſt*, the *French* endeavouring to put Succours into the Town were overthrown, and the Conſtable *Montmorency* having his Battalia Broken and diſordered, was Charged in his Retreat ſo furiouſly, that 2500 of the *French* were killed upon the place: a Victory not ſo great, as in the Death and Captivity of many brave men. The Conſtable was Wounded and taken Priſoner with his Son

Son: as alſo the Dukes of *Montpenſire* and *Longuevil*, *Ludovico*, *Gonzaga*, Brother to the Duke of *Mantua*, the Marſhal of St. *Andre*, the Rhinegrave *Roche-du maine*, the Count *Rochfoucault*, the Baron of *Courton*, with many others of Note, The chief of them that were ſlain, were *John* of *Furbon*, Duke of *Anguien*, the Viſcount of *Turen*, *N. Tiercellin* Son to *Roche-du-maine*, the Lord of *Chandenier*, *Pontdormy*, and many others, and in a manner all the Foot Captains. In which Battel the *Spaniards* loſt only fifty men.

The eighth day after this Victory an Aſſault is given, and the Town carried by Force, wherein were taken the Admiral *Coligny* with his Brother *D' Andelot*, (who ſhortly after made an eſcape) *Jarnack*, St. *Remy*, *Humes*, and many other Perſons of Quality, the Son of the Lord *Faette*, *Salevert*, *Ogive*, *Vicques*, *La Bar*, *Eſtang*, and *Gourdes* were Slain.

Of the *Engliſh* in this Aſſault few of Note were loſt, beſides the Lord *Henry Dudley* youngeſt Son to the Duke of *Northumberland*, and Sir *Edward Windſor*, who were the firſt that advanced Enſigns upon the Wall, and thus ended the Siege of this Famous Town.

This Year on the *7th* of *September* almoſt two hours after Sun-ſett, the Moon having been Riſen, an hour before, a Rain-bow was ſeen in the *Weſt*, which I the rather note for the ſtrangeneſs of the thing, as being quite contrary to the natural cauſe.

Now the *French* King having pauſed a while, and being throughly netled at the loſs of St. *Quintin*, reſolves (for the Reparation of that loſs) an Enterprize upon *Calais*, which Seignior *Point* Governour of *Boloigne* perſwaded him was not ſo Fortified, as it was reported, but that it might be eaſily taken; whereupon the King ſent the Marſhal *Siſſroy* to view it under diſguiſe, who at his return confirmed the Governours Report, and gives the King aſſurance that it might be taken, whereupon great preparations were made, of which *Philip* having notice (although he was not certain of their Deſigne, ſent to the Queen to admoniſh her thereof, and to adviſe her to have a ſpecial regard to that Town, voluntarily offering his Aſſiſtance for the ſecuring of it; but we over-wiſely jealous leſt *Philip* had a practice on it, it lying commodiouſly for his adjoyning *Netherlands*, neglected both his Advice and Proffer, but the reality of his Advice was manifeſt

manifeſt by the event, for the Duke of *Guiſe* being declared the Kings Lieutenant in all his Dominions, and having raiſed a great Power flies on a ſudden thither, and on the firſt of *January* ſat down before it, and Intrenched a great part of his Forces at *Sandgate*, and drawing off another part of his Army, he Aſſaults *Newnam* Bridge and *Risbank*, two Forts wherein the chief ſtrength of the Town conſiſted, the taking whereof would have cut off all poſſibility of Relieving the Beſeiged either by Sea or Land, the Garriſon in each place being terrified with ſo unexpected a danger, he at his firſt arrival gains *Newnam* Bridge, and the next day *Risbank*, where they placed a Battery againſt the Wall, between the Priſon and the Water-gate, not ſo much out of hope to gain entrance on that ſide, as to amaze the Garriſon, thereby to cauſe them to retire from the place where they really intended to give the Aſſault. Which ſo happen'd, for the next day, when the *Engliſh* leaſt ſuſpected it, the Duke had cauſed a Battery of fifteen Pieces of Cannon to be planted againſt the Caſtle, and there continued Battering ſo furiouſly, that the thunder of the Ordinance was all that day heard to *Antwerp*, which is diſtant from

thence more then an 100 *Engliſh* miles having by that time Night came on, made a ſufficient breach, and yet in regard of the deep Ditch filled with Water (wherein conſiſted the main hopes of the Defendants) not able as yet to come to Aſſault the Enemy with no ſmall toil and labour, by cutting a Trench from thence to the Sea, drew it ſo low, that by ſuch time the Tide was gone out, they marched not above navel high through the Dikes to the Wall (which the *Engliſh* not imagining they could do) and finding the paſs but ſlenderly garded, they eaſily made themſelves Maſters of the Caſtle, and had as eaſily taken the Town, had not Sir *Anthony Ager* Marſhal of the ſame, with ſome few Souldiers made head againſt them, and by their dauntleſs Courage forc'd them to Retreat, in which conflict that Worthy Kt. was Slain. Now the *Engliſh* had laid a Mine in the Breach, but the *French* coming through the Dike, their dropping wet cloaths ſo damped the train, that it would not take fire, and in that were their expectations fruſtrated, the next day the Lord *Wentworth* Governour of the Town, finding he could not keep it, ſent to deſire a Parley; which was granted, and at length he yielded the Town upon theſe con-

Conditions that the common Souldiers and Inhabitants ſhould depart without Tranſporting or carrying any thing with them; and that the Lord *Wentworth* with fifty others, ſuch as the Duke of *Guiſe* ſhould appoint, ſhould remain Priſoners, and be put to their Ranſoms, upon which the *French* entered the Town, and took full Poſſeſſion of the Magazines and Stores whereby they were greatly enriched, *&c.*

This Famous Town was firſt won by King *Edward* the 3d. from *Philip Devalois* the *French* King, and had been in the poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* two hundred and eleven years, the which coſt the ſaid King eleven months Seige, and was in the year 1558. loſt in 8 days, ſeven days after the Duke of *Guiſe* march'd toward *Guiſnes*, and took the Town without much difficulty, but the Caſtle being commanded by the Lord *Gray*, was manfully defended and not taken without great Slaughter on both ſides, and a ſhort time after the Caſtle of *Hammes* being abandoned by the *Engliſh* fell into his Hands, ſo that the *Engliſh* loſt all their Footing in *France* and *Normandy*, the which for many Kings Reigns had been maintained, and ſo that nothing now remains in our Kings poſſeſſion that has

been formerly *French*, but the Isles of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, which have proved Loyal to us ever since the Conquest.

And now to leave the Wars abroad for a while and return home, there to take a yet farther Prospect of the Papists Cruelty towards those of the Reformed Religion, which was exemplified in the most inhumane burning of three Women and an Infant new born at St. *Peters* Port in the Isle of *Guernsey* the 18th. of *July*, the Womens Names were these, viz. *Catharine Conches* the Mother, *Guillemine Gilbert* and *Perotine* her two Daughters, as for the Infant it perished without a Name, as shall be hereafter related, these three Women being questioned by the Dean of the same place about their Faith, and persevering in the Reformed Religion, were sent to Prison, and upon pretence of Stolen Goods found in the possession of the latter, all their goods were confiscated, but the Papists not contented with such injustice, resolved to proceed farther and seize their Lives also, so that being brought the second time before *Jaques Amy* the said Dean and the Curates of that Isle, and strictly examined about their Faith where they utterly refusing to comply with the false Doctrine

ſtrine taught by the Popiſh Clergy, and adhering to that of the Reformation in King *Edwards* days) were condemned for Hereſie; and although they appealed to the King and Queen, yet would not their Appeal be ſuffered to take effect, but after Sentence given, they were delivered to the Secular Magiſtrates to ſee Execution done. When they were come to the place appointed for their Martyrdome, three Stakes were ſet up, and the Mother faſtned to the middlemoſt, with her Daughters on each hand, and then putting Cords about their Necks, after they had a little ſtrangled them, they ſet Fire to them, into which (by reaſon of the Cords breaking) the poor Women fell.

Perotine the youngeſt who was then great with Child falling on her ſide, there happened ſuch a lamentable ſight to the eyes of all that then came as Spectators, that the like has not been known; the which no doubt will touch the hearts of all true Chriſtians that ſhall read this relation with a ſenſe of Grief, and an Abhorrence of ſuch Bloody Papiſts; for her Belly by reaſon of the fall, and heat of the Flames, burſting aſunder, the Fruit of her Womb (being a full grown Male Infant) ſprung out of

the ſame into the fire, from whence it was reſcued by one *William Houſe*, and laid upon the Graſs: it afterwards was taken up and carried to the Provoſt, and from him to the Bailiff, who (like a moſt cruel wretch) gave order that it ſhould be carried back again and caſt into the Fire, the which was accordingly done, and ſo the Poor Infant was Baptized in his own blood, to fill up the number of Gods Innocent Saints, and was both born and dyed a Martyr, leaving behind him to the World a Spectacle, wherein men might ſee the *Herodian* Cruelties of the Graceleſs and Mercileleſs Catholick Tormentors, it being an Act which does juſtly caſt on them everlaſting Infamy, for which cruelty after the Death of Queen *Mary*, ſeveral of them Fled, and the reſt laid hold of the Pardon granted by Queen *Elizabeth* of ever Bleſſed Memory.

The next that we come to Treat about, is that Pious and Learned man Mr. *John Philpot* Arch-Deacon of *Winchester*, who after he had been at leaſt a dozen times examined before *Bonner* and other Biſhops and Doctors of the *Romiſh* Church, and all endeavours uſed to entice or force him to comply with their Erronious Doctrine

false and forsake the way that leads to Life (though without effect) *Bonner* pronounced the Sentence against him, in reading which, when he came to these words, *that he was an obstinate and impenitent Heritick*, Mr. *Philpot* said with a chearful voice, *that he thanked God he was a Heritick out of their wicked Church, (but said he,) I am no Heretick before God. But God bless you, and give you once Grace to repent you of your wicked doings, and let all men beware of your bloody Church.*

Then the Bishop of *Bath* pulled *Bonner* by the Sleeve, and desired him to ask him if he would yet Recant, but *Bonner* cryed no, no, let him alone, then was he delivered to the Sheriff, who carried him to *Newgate*, he having been Prisoner before for the most part in *Bonners* Cole-House, where he was put in the Stocks and unmercifully used, when he came to *Newgate*, *Alexander* the Keeper (who was a very Cruel Fellow towards those Holy Prisoners, for which Gods Judgments at last overtook him, and he died miserably) loaded him with Irons, the which he refused to take off unless he would give him four pounds, which Mr. *Philpot* not having at present, offered him all he had, but that

would not do, ſo he was taken up and carried to the Dungeon, where he continued, till upon complaint to the Sheriff, he was releaſed of his Irons, and had his money delivered him again, that the Keeper had taken forcibly from his man: On the ſeventeenth of *December* 1555, in the evening, word was brought that he muſt prepare againſt the next day, for that was the day appointed for his Execution, which News he joyfully received, ſaying, he was ready and deſired of God to ſtrengthen him.

In the morning the Sheriffs came according to order, about eight of the clock, and called for him, who came down without the leaſt ſemblance of being any ways daunted, when he met with his man, who ſaid, *Ah dear Maſter, farewell*, when he caſting his Eyes upon him, bid him ſerve God, and he would help him, and ſo he paſſed on towards the place of Execution which was aſſigned in *Smithfield*, where he was no ſooner come, but falling on his knees, with a loud voice, he cried, *I will pay my Vows in thee*, O Smithfield, and when two of the Officers would have taken him up to have carried him to the Stake, he ſaid merrily, *What will you make me a Pope?*

I

I am content to go to my Journeys end on foot. And when he came thither he kiſſed the Stake, ſaying, *Shall I diſdain to ſuffer at the Stake ſeeing my Redeemer did not refuſe to ſuffer a moſt Vile Death upon the Croſs for me,* and then meekly ſaid the 106, 107, and 108. *Pſalms*, of which when he had made an end, he demanded of the Officers what they had done for him, who told him accordingly, then he diſtributed Money amongſt them, whereupon they Chained him to the Stake and ſet Fire to him, who in the midſt of the Fiery Flames calling upon God, reſign'd his Soul, and had his Body burnt to Aſhes, and this was the end of this holy Martyr.

Nor yet did their fiery rage decreaſe, for on the 19th of *July* 1558. was *Thomas Benbridge* a Gentleman of the Dioceſs of *Wincheſter* burnt, who, having been in the Fire once before, and feeling its Force Recanted, and was carried back to Priſon, but Repenting and much bewailing his ſo doing, he wrote to Dr. *Seaton* who had taken his Recantation, wherein he declared, that it was contrary to his Conſcience, and extorted, therefore he diſowned and utterly revoked the ſame, whereupon he was brought again to the Fire and burnt as aforeſaid.

Much

Much about the ſame time *John Cook* a Sawyer, *Robert Miles* alias *Plumer* a Sheerman, *Alexander Lane* a Wheel-Wright, and *James Aſhly* a Youth, was burnt at St. *Edmundsbury*.

On the 4th. of *November*, *Alice Driver* and *Alexander Couches* were burnt for profeſſing the Goſpel of Chriſt, at *Ipſwich*, being condemned by Dr. *Spenſer*, Chancellor of *Norwich*, and both ſuffered chearfully, the Tormenters being ſo ſevere upon them, that they would not ſuffer them to Pray at the Stake, *&c.*

And a little before Periſhed in the flames kindled by the Papiſts, *Ralph Allerton*, *James Auſtoo*, *Richard Roth*, *Margaret Auſtoo*, *Margaret Thruſton*, *Agnes Bonger*, *John Karde*, *John Noys*, *Cicily Ormes*, *John Hallingdan*, *Richard Gibſon*, *William Sparrow*, *William Bonger*, *William Purcas*, *Thomas Benold*, *Agnes Salisbury*, *Helene Ewring*, *Elizabeth Foulks*, with many others, ſuch was the Inſatiate Rage of the Perſecuting Papiſts, whoſe Religion, like that of *Mahumet*, cannot ſtand, were it not upheld by cruelty and Murthers.

And though we have run over many Cruelties of the bloody Papiſts, during the Reign of this Queen, yet there remains a num-

a number untouch'd, to particularize all which, would ſwell this Book to a large extent, ſo that we ſhall be as brief as may be.

[*A Deſcription of Bloody* Bonner, *with the Account of his Cruelties.*]

Having given the Reader ſome Knowledge of the cruelty of *Edmund Bonner* Biſhop of *London*, who was heard often to ſay, he would burn a thouſand Hereticks, and (might well be termed Death's Harbinger, a man who ſhed Blood like water, and rejoyced in nothing more than the deſtruction of Gods Servants) we ſhall now proceed to limn him to the Life, that all good Chriſtians may obſerve what a Polipheme or Monſter of Mankind he was, who put to Death in three years ſpace above 200 men, women and children, and afflicted with Racks, Tortures, Scourging, and Confiſcations a great number, ſo that by this it ſeemed as if he had made it his Recreation.

On the 27th of *Jan.* 1556. he having condemned *Bartlet Green*, *John Went*, *John Tudſons*, *Thomas Brown*, *Thomas Whittle*, *Iſabella Fauſter* and *Joanna Warren* (whoſe Father

Father and Mother he had cauſed to be burnt not long before) they were delivered over to the Sheriff, and according to his Order, burnt at three Stakes in *Smithfield*, all of them ſuffering with admirable patience, praiſing God, and rejoycing in the Flames.

On the 27th of *June* the ſame year, he condemned and cauſed to be burnt at *Stratford* by *Bow* theſe 13 perſons following, *viz.* *Henry Adlington*, *Laurence Parnam*, *Henry Wye*, *William Halywell*, *Tho. Bowyer*, *George Searles*, *Edmund Hurſt*, *Lyon Cawch*, *Ralph Jackſon*, *John Deriſal*, *John Routh*, *Elizabeth Pepper*, and *Agnes George*; *Elizabeth Pepper* being eleven weeks gone with Child when ſhe was burnt.

At the ſame place, though not at the ſame time, he cauſed to be burnt *Hugh Laverock* a very aged Lame man, and *John Apprice*, a Blind man, who as the former, ſuffered for the Teſtimony of the Goſpel; nor did his blood thirſty Fury pauſe.

But having condemned *Katherine Huts*, *Johanna Horn*, *Elizabeth Thackwell* and *Margaret Thackwell*.

The firſt being a Widdow, and the three laſt Virgins, cauſed them to be burnt at a Stake in *Smithfield*, and in the year 1557 on the 13th of *April*, he condemned and cauſed

cauſed to be Burnt in *Smithfield* at 2 Stakes theſe five godly Martyrs, *Thomas Looſeby*, *Henry Ramſey*, *Tho. Thirtel*, *Margaret Hide* and *Agnes Stanly* the which as the former went like Sheep to the Slaughter, and laid down their Lives for his ſake, who had purchaſed them with his precious Blood; and now he had deſtroyed the Sheep, he fell upon the Paſtors, for Mr. *John Rough*, a godly Miniſter, being apprehended (as he was exhorting his Congregation to ſtand firm to Gods Word) at the *Sarazens* Head in *Iſlington*, by the Queens Vice-Chamberlain, and carried before the Council, they ſent him to *Bonner*, who after he had divers times Examined him, and found that by Scripture he baffled and non-pluſs'd all their Arguments, and run down their Antichriſtian Doctrine, he was reſolved right or wrong to put a Period to his Life, ſo that when ſeveral of his accomplices were preſent, he ſent for him, and paſſed Sentence, the which when they had done, Mr. *Rough* ſaid, *He thanked God he had lived thirty years, and never bowed his knee to* Baal, *adding, that he had been twice at* Rome, *and there had ſeen plainly with his Eyes what he had many times heard before, namely, that the Pope was the very Antichriſt, for there*

the

he saw him born upon mens shoulders, and their false named Sacrament born before him, yet was there more Reverence given to him then to that which they counted to be their God; the which when *Bonner* heard, rising up, and making as if he would have rent his Garment, Hast thou, said he, been at *Rome*, and seen our holy Father the Pope, and dost thou Blaspheme him after this sort? and with that, falling upon him, he plucked off a great part of his Beard, and having miserably misused him, he resolved upon his speedy Dispatch, so that he caused him to be burnt the next Morning by six of the clock, because (perhaps) the Day should not be far spent before he had done a mischievous Deed; and thus ended that good man, much lamented by all the Professors of the Gospel.

In the Company of Mr. *Rough* was taken one *Cuthert Symson*, a man of great Learning, and a stout Asserter of the Protestant Religion, who was sent to the Tower, and there put to extream torture by often Racking, in order to force him to discover the rest of his Accomplices, but he (notwithstanding all they could do) refusing the same, was sent to *Bonners* Colehouse, the which, together with the *Lolards* Tower,

Tower, was the uſual places of Impriſonment before Sentence. In which Colehouſe the unmerciful Biſhop was wont to Torment many Faithful Servants of Chriſt to make himſelf ſport, where not a few died for want of Air, and ſuch Neceſſaries as were convenient: there he had a great pair of Stocks for Hands and Feet, ſeveral Wracks and Engines, and it was obſerved few came into that place, but they concluded themſelves dead men; for they were ſure never to eſcape with Life, unleſs they would renounce their Faith.

Now when the ſaid *Cuthert Symſon*, together with *Hugh Fox*, and *John Deveniſh* had been there a conſiderable time, they were brought before the Biſhop, and ſeveral Articles objected againſt them; the which they alledging to be according to the Word of God, they were proclaimed Hereticks, and receiving Sentence pronounced by the Biſhop, they on the 9th. of *April* 1558. were Burnt in *Smithfield*, ſealing their Faiths with their Blood, as a Teſtimony againſt the Enemies of Chriſt's Church.

And yet not ſatisfied with Humane Sacrifice, having paſſed Sentence upon *Henry Pond, Raynold Eſtland, Robert Southam, Mat. Ricarby,*

Ricarby, *John Floyd*, *John Holiday*, and *Roger Holland*, *he cauſed them on the 27th of June* 1558, to be conſumed to Aſhes in *Smithfield*, from whence they paſſed in Triumph to receive the Crown of Everlaſting Life.

Not long after the Death of the beforementioned Martyrs, that ſuffered in *Smithfield*, ſix more being taken about the ſame time, *viz. Robert Miles*, *Stephen Cotton*, *Robert Dyns*, *Stephen Wight*, *John Slade*, and *William Pixes*, were ſentenced by *Bonners* Chancellor, for the Teſtimony of the Goſpel, and Burnt at *Brainford*, (a Town about ſeven Miles from *London.*)

And for Recreations ſake, as many think, this Monſter (for ſo I may juſtly call him) cauſed ſeveral to be brought to his Country-houſe at *Fulham*, where in his Orchard he himſelf was wont to ſcourge them with Rods till he had flay'd the Skin off their Backs and Poſteriors: amongſt thoſe ſo ſerved, was one *Thomas Hinſhaw* a young youth, being Apprentice to a Gentleman in *Pauls* Church-yard, and *John Wills*, who after he had ſo miſerably uſed, he put into a pair of Stocks, and fed him with Bread and Water, and had a deſign to Burn them, had not the Death of Queen *Mary* prevented him.

And

And now to shew the Reader a yet fuller Description of him, I shall here insert certain Verses that were made upon him about the time. which from the Original take as followeth.

Verses made of Bishop *Bonner*.

I.

Muse not so much that Natures Work
Is thus deformed now,
With Belly blown, and Head so swoln,
For I shall tell you how.
This Canibal in three years space,
Two Hundred Martyrs slew:
They were his Food, he lov'd so Blood,
He spared none he knew.

II.

It should appear that Blood feeds fat,
If men lie well and soft;
For Bonners *Belly wax'd with Blood,*
Though he seem'd to fast oft.
Oh Bloody Beast, bewail the Death
Of those that thou hast slain:
In time Repent, since thou canst not
Recall their Lives again.

And

And thus you have had a true Portraiture of this Bloody Wretch, who shed such streams of Blood, as it is a wonder it does not make the Papists blush to own him, and endeavour to render him Infamous: but when we consider the cruelties of these men in general, who delight more in Slaughter, than in any thing Sacred, it will abate much of the wonder that might else arise: but let him remain as a brand of everlasting Infamy to the bloody Church of *Rome*, who cannot be upheld but by such Pillars: for were not People forced to comply with their blind Superstitions and Idolatries, and kept in Ignorance, most of her Proselites would abandon her, and by this Mark is she known to be the Scarlet Whore, who makes her self drunk with the blood of the Saints.

And now I will give the Reader a Prospect of another *Bloody Scene*, and so close up the Tragedy of Martyrologies.

And first I shall begin with the Persecution and Martyrdom of the ever Famous *John Bradford*, a man upon whom the most malicious of his Adversarys could not fix the least Scandal: one who for exquisite Learning might compare with the most Learned of his time, who by the Bishop

Ridley

Ridley was made Prebend of St. *Pauls*. As for his Birth, he came of good Parentage, and was born in *Lancaſhire* at the Town of *Mancheſter*, where when he came to be of underſtanding ſufficient, he betook himſelf to Study, and by often converſing with the Reformed Miniſters, he grew ſo famous in the Days of King *Edward*, when the Goſpel flouriſhed, that he gained the general Love of all good Chriſtians: but when that good King died, and a Cloud of Popiſh Errors and groſs Idolatries over-ſpread the Land, he was taken and committed to Priſon for his Preaching at *Pauls* Croſs to pacifie the People, by which he ſaved the Life of *Bourn*, at whom the Dagger was hurl'd for Preaching a Seditious Sermon, as is recited in the firſt year of the Queen, and ſo was requited with Evil for Good: being firſt committed to the *Tower*, and after to the *Kings-Bench*, from whence being brought before the Biſhop of *Winchester*, and examined often, not only by him, but ſeveral others, who laboured all they could to pervert him; but finding they could not overcome his Faith, they paſſed Sentence on him, and ſent him again to the Compter, where he continued for a long time, and a little before his Death, had

had a Dream of the preciſe time it ſhould happen, and the manner thereof. At laſt he was conveyed to *Newgate*, and from thence, after many Temptations to ſhake his Faith, he was conveyed to *Smithfield*, together with one *John Leaſe* a Taylor's Apprentice, about 19 years of Age, whom he comforted and admoniſhed to be ſtrong in Chriſt. When they came to the Stake, Mr. *Bradford* and the young man lying proſtrate upon the Earth, Pray'd with great fervency, whereupon the Sheriff (whoſe Name was *Woodrooff*, a great Enemy to the Goſpel) commanded them to riſe and make an end, for the people preſſed hard upon them, which they obeying inſtantly, Mr. *Bradford* took up a Faggot and kiſſed it, as likewiſe the Stake, and then deſiring of the Sheriff that his man might have his Garments, which Suit being granted, he put them off, and going to the Stake with his hands extended towards Heaven, and an elevated Countenance, he began to expreſs himſelf after this manner, *O England, England, Repent thee of thy Sins, Repent thee of thy Sins, beware of Idolatry, beware of falſe Antichriſts, take heed that they do not deceive you*; and would have proceeded, but that the Unchriſtian Sheriff commanded him

him to be ſilent, and bid tie his hands, at which Mr. *Bradford* ſaid, *O Mr. Sheriff, I am quiet, God forgive you*, &c. Then he asking all the World forgiveneſs, and deſiring the People to pray for him, he turned to the young man that ſuffered with him, and ſaid, *Be of good comfort Brother, for we ſhall have a merry Supper with the Lord this night*; and then embracing the Reeds that were to Burn him, he ſaid, *Straight is the Way, and narrow is the Gate that leadeth to Eternal Salvation, and few there be that find it*: and after that he ſpoke not to any mans hearing: But the Fire being kindled to them, they both ended their mortal Lives like Innocent Lambs, without any alteration of countenance, as being void of all Fear, hoping when their weary Pilgrimages were at an end, they ſhould arrive at the happy Haven of Eternal Reſt.

Nor is it amiſs to inſert, how ſhortly after the aforeſaid Sheriff was overtaken by God's Judgment for his Severity againſt Chriſts People; for not long after the death of this famous Martyre, he was ſtricken with a Dead Palſie on the right ſide, that for the ſpace of eight years after (at what time he died) he was not able to turn him-

himſelf in his Bed, but as two of his Servants with a ſheet were forced to move him, in which ſpace ſuch an inſatiable devouring came upon him that it was Monſtrous to behold: and thus we may ſee that the Souls that cry from under the Altar for Vengeance, cry not in vain; for few of theſe perſecuting wretches ſnap'd without ſome ſignal token of Gods juſt diſpleaſure, many of them dying miſerable, and being forced to cry out, and confeſs the wickedneſs their hands had done in ſhedding Innocent Blood.

And now we will proceed to inſtance one Martyr more, no leſs worthy of Remark then the former, which is the conſtant ſuffering of *Thomas Hawks*, who being Condemned by *Bonner*, Suffered at *Cox-hall* in *Eſſex*.

The ſaid *Hawks* in the time of King *Edward*, having lived with the Earl of *Oxford*, with much Applauſe and credit; but upon the change of Religion, he had withdrawn himſelf to his own houſe, that there he might ſerve God with greater freedom, where a Son was born to him, and he refuſing to have him Baptized according to the Romiſh Ceremonies (which conſiſt of Oyl, Cream, Spittle, Salt, Candle, and

and Holy Water) he was taken notice of by ſome Envious Neighbours, who carried him before his aforeſaid Lord, and he not caring to examine the matter, ſent him to the Biſhop of *London*, of whoſe Dioceſs he was, where being committed to Priſon after ſundry examinations, and great endeavours uſed to bring him to a conformity (to little purpoſe) he was Sentenced to be burnt for Hereſie (though as the Apoſtle declareth, *with that which they called Hereſie did he Worſhip the true God*) and though himſelf was no man of Learning, yet by Scripture did he ſo confound their Arguments, that they were many times forced to give over, not being longer able to diſpute. After his Condemnation he was kept in Priſon about four Months, and then delivered to the Lord *Rich* to convey him to the Town where he had lived there to Execute him, which was accordingly done, where coming to the Stake, he uſed many Exhortations to the People, and eſpecially to ſuch of his Friends as with weeping eyes attended him at his Funeral Pile. A little before his Death, certain there were of his dear Acquaintance, who ſeemed not a little confirmed by his Conſtancy and undaunted

Reſolution, yet fearing that the Fire might abate his courage, they deſired him to give them a Sign in the Flames, whither it might be born tollerably or not, which was by liſting up his hands, the which with a chearful countenance he promiſed to do, not long after, being faſtened to the Stake with a ſtrait chain, the Fire was ſet to him, he all the while being in a fervent Prayer, when he had continued in the Flames, for a long time, his Fleſh ſo ſhriveled up and conſumed, that every one ſuppoſed him dead, he not unmindful of his Promiſe, lifted up his hands over his head, blazing like two lighted Torches, and as if he had been raptured with a Sence of approaching Life, he clapped them three times, upon which inſued ſuch Joyful acclamations, eſpecially from his Friends, who better underſtood the reaſon of it then the reſt, ſo that place Eccho'd with the ſame, after he had ſo done, he ſunk down into the Fire and gave up the Ghoſt.

And now good Reader will I draw the Curtain upon this Aecaldema of Blood, and paſs again beyond the Seas, there to take a view of the Tranſactions that happened between *Philip* and the *French* King, but firſt I will briefly touch how evidently

ly God manifested his displeasure for the Violation of Leagues, and how that Wars, which are undertaken for Ambition, or profit, most commonly miscarry and redound to the loss and disgrace of the willfull dissolvers of publick Peace; for *Philip*, against whom both *Henry* and the Pope did unjustly conspire, enlarged himself with a double Victory, each whereof were great and memorable: And Cardinal *Caraffa*, and the Duke of *Paliane*, who for their own ends, had perswaded the Doteing Pope to throw the Bull of discord between those two Princes, were afterwards for this very Fact Beheaded by *Pius* the Fourth, who immediately succeeded *Paul*. *Paul* himself was exposed to the Mercy of the *Spaniard*, whom he had grievously incensed. The *French* King being Forced by reason of the overthrow at St. *Quintin* to withdraw his Forces out of *Italy*.

The rash Violation of the League by Queen *Mary*, was punished by the loss of *Calais*, and through grief thereof (according to common fame) of Life also. And now lest the *French* King should imagine that his loss at St. *Quintin* was repayed by the taking of *Calais*, another fearful overthrow follows upon the Neck of the former.

For in *June* 1558. the Marſhal *De Termes* (who ſucceeded *Stroſſy* lately ſlain) Governour of *Calais* breaketh into *Arthois* and *Flanders*, with an Army conſiſting of near 11000 Horſe and Foot, leaving *Graveling* and *Burburg* at his back, he attempts *Bruges*, takes it, ſacks it, and by that means opens a way to *Dunkirk*, which he alſo takes and ſpoils, as likewiſe the Country all about; for they feared not the *French* in thoſe parts, and therefore the Towns which the *Spaniard* held through that Tract, were ill furniſhed, lying as it were open to their mercy, who ranſack'd it moſt miſerably, and Marched as far as *Newport*.

Philip was afrighted at this Tempeſt, fearing eſpecially that the Duke *Guiſe* (then in Arms) ſhould Joyn with *de Termes*, but having Intelligence that the Duke ſpent his time about *Arlon* and *Vireton*, he reſolves to Intercept the *French* in their return. In this Enterprize he employs Count *Egmond* (Lieutenant General in the *Netherlands*) who having ſpeedily out of the Neighbour Garriſons of *Betune*, St. *Omers*, *Aires*, *Burburg*, and others, aſſembled an Army of 15000 men, put himſelf between *Dunkirk* and *Calais*: *De Terme* had hitherto ex-

expected the Duke of *Guiſe*, but upon notice that the Country was up in Arms, and he every way incloſed, he (though ſomewhat too late) bethought himſelf of a retreat, but finding himſelf encompaſſed with the Swords of his Enemies, there was no ſhift left but to endeavour the Fighting his way through, Count *Egmond* ſeeing the *French* bent to preſs forwards, having with them great Booty, which they had taken by Plunder, he extends his Battails, and hem'd them as it were between the Sea & *Grava'ing*, ſo that being forced to march along the Sands to avoid the Shot of the Enemy, ſuch a Storm of Artillery from the Town was thundered on them, that they ſtood a full Battery. In the mean time, 10 *Engliſh* Ships lying in the Road eſpying the *French* Colours, let fly at them with no leſs Fury: *De Terms* finding himſelf in this ſtrait, cauſed his Vauntguard to paſs the River, and ſtaying upon the farther ſide, for the reſt of his Battails, notwithſtanding the fury of the Cannon never broke his Order: but heartning his men as well as he could, when ſuddainly there appeared before him two great Troops of Horſemen, each conſiſting of 1500. part of them *Swart*, *Rutters*, and part *Burgun-*

dians, whereupon one in the Front, the other in the Flank, gave a ſtrong charge upon the *French* Vantguard, who being well back'd with other Battails, whereof moſt part had paſſed the River, ſtoutly repelled thoſe Troops, though not without the loſs of their beſt Souldiers.

Whereupon both Parties pauſed a while, when Count *Edmund* with 1800 men of Armes, and his Foot Battails following him, before the *French* had taken breath, recharged upon them with all his Forces together ſo deſperately, that he cauſed them to give ground, and diſordering their main Battail, put a number of them to flight: but *De Termes* now grown deſperate with his Battalions on Foot, then yet ſtood firm, came to the puſh of Pike, yet continued it not long: for being overpower'd and broken likewiſe, they betook themſelves to flight, and left to the Count an intire victory. This Battel was fought the 13th of *July* 1558. where, beſides thoſe that were ſlain, being eſteemed to the number of 5000 fighting men, there were taken Priſoners the Marſhal *De Termes*, Captain of *Calais*, *Senerpoint* Governour of *Bullogne*, *Vilebon* Governour of *Picardy*, *Annebalt* Son of *Claud* late Admiral of *France*,

France, the Earl of *Chaune*, *Morvilliers* Governour of *Abvile*, with a number more of great note.

During this rout 200 of the *French* escaped to the *English* Ships, whom they might have drowned, but they gave them quarter and brought them into *England*, where they remained Prisoners for some time, and were afterward Exchanged; and had this good success been followed close at that time, *Calais* was so drained of Souldiers to help in this Expedition, that that Town, as most believe might have been retaken with as little loss, as it was gained before by the Duke of *Guise*.

And now the Queen desirous to wipe out the stain of that Ignominious loss, about the same time set forth a Fleet of 140 Sail whereof 30 were Flemings, the main expedition being for *Brest* in *Bretaigne*: but the Lord *Clinten* Lord High Admiral of *England* finding no good to be done there, set Sail for *Conquet*, where he Landing, took the Town, Sacked it, and set it on Fire, together with the Abby and adjacent Villages, and returned to his Ships, but the *Flemings* somewhat more greedy after Prey, disorderly piercing farther into the Country, and regardless of Martial Discipline,

which commands obedience to their General, were Encountred by the Lord of *Kerſimon*, who ſlew and took Priſoners about 500 of them: now the Admiral perceiving the Power of the Countrey to increaſe, ſet Sail again towards *Breſt*, but thought it not in any wiſe convenient to aſſault it: for by this the Duke *De Eſtamps*, the *French* Kings Lieutenant in *Bretaigne*, had drawn down an Army of 20000 men for Defence of the Sea-Coaſt, ſo that not finding any advantage to be gained, he returned home with ſuch Spoils as he already had.

Philip about the ſame time lodging at *Amiens* with a great Army, *Henry*, with a far greater, attended his Motions till at laſt they both encamped, *Philip* on the *South* of the River *Anthy*, and *Henry* on the *North* of the River *Somme*, ſo near to each other, that it might be thought impoſſible for 2 ſuch ſpirited Princes, commanding ſuch powerful Armys to depart without a battel, but divers conſiderations had, & eſpecially at the intreaty of the Dutcheſs of *Lorain*, who had been a long and earneſt Traveller therein, and never ceaſed, till by her interceſſion both theſaid Kings appointed ſpecial Commiſſioners to Treat about

about a Peace, yet before that could be brought about, they had continued in their Camps a long time, Intrenched and Fortified themſelves as if they expected a Siege from each other, and ſeveral Skirmiſhes happened between Parties; for although *Philip* had the leſſer number, yet that which ſtruck a greater terrour into the *French*, was that they had felt them twice Victorious, ſo in fine, the Treaty being concluded on *Henry's* ſide, the Conſtable, the Marſhal of St. *Andrews*, the Cardinal of *Lorain*, *Morvilliers*, the Biſhop of *Orleance* and *Aubeſpine* Secretary of State were deputed, and for *Philip* the Duke of *Alva*, the Prince of *Orange*, *Ruzy Gomes de Sylva*. *Grenvil* Biſhop of *Arras*, and ſeveral others were impowered. The greateſt obſtacle that happened to hinder the ſpeedy concluſion of a Peace, was the delivery of *Calais*, which King *Philip* inſiſted ſhould be delivered to the *Engliſh*, but that obſtacle ſhortly after was removed by the Death of the Queen, and after ſeveral Treaties a Peace was concluded.

But to return now, after ſo many and great Afflictions falling upon this Realm, from the firſt beginning of Queen *Maries* Reign,

Reign, wherein ſo many men, women, and children were committed to the Flames, Impriſoned, Starved, and Exiled, driven from place to place, and diſpoiled of their Goods and Poſſeſſions, ſo many children made Fatherleſs, and Husbands bereft of their Wives, *&c.* for the ſake of the Goſpel, and for their Conſcience-ſake, many leſs ſtedfaſt forced to recant. I ſay after all the Bluſtering Storms of Perſecution the Lord in his good time was pleaſed to look down and ſend his People a deliverance.

For on the 17th of *November* 1558. between three and four in the morning Queen *Mary* Died at her Palace of Saint *James*. And the next day Died Cardinal *Pool*, a man of great Learning.

As touching the manner of the Queens Death, ſome ſay ſhe dyed of a Tinpany, others of a grief conceived, which often occaſioned her to Sigh full ſore, which her Councel perceiving, and deſirous to know the reaſon, that they might the more readily adminiſter conſolation to her, they requeſted her Majeſty to declare the cauſe asking her, if ſhe took not to heart the abſence of the King, to whom ſhe made an anſwer, that indeed that might be one cauſe,

but

dyed with no other Repentance, then when being bid to remember the Lord, he replyed, so I do and my Lord Cardinal too.

Another Suffragian of *Dover*, who succeeded him by the appointment of Cardinal *Pool*, being a cruel Persecuter, as he was coming down the Cardinals staires at his Pallace in *Greenwich*, having at that time received his blessing, he fell, and pitching upon his head broke his Neck.

One *Nitingal* parson of *Crondale* in *Kent*, a great Enemy to the Professors of the Gospel, having received the Popes Pardon sent from Cardinal *Poole*, went to Church to recommend the great power and efficacy of it to the people, saying that it had power to discharge them of all sins past, as free as when they were borne, and that for his part he was of the opinion that if he instantly dyed by the vertue of that pardon, all his sins were forgiven him; which words he had scarce repeated, but he fell down dead in the Pulpit being summoned to appear before the Tribunal of the Judge of all the Earth, where whither he found according to his expectation or not, I shall not undertake to pass my sentiments.

Dr. *Jeffery*

Dr. *Jeffery* Chancellor of *Salisbury* a bloody Persecuter of those that professed the Gospel, being intent upon his building and promising himself long life, suddainly fell dead, and so God prevented his spilling any more Innocent Blood, for he had determined the next day to call before him 90 persons who were in Prison, and to condemn and inflict other punnishments upon them.

Mr. *Woodroffe* Sheriff of *London* to whose charge the burning of that pious Martyr Mr. *Bradford* was committed, he used to rejoyce at the death of the Professors of the Gospel, and used many uncivil cruelty towards them after they were put into his hands; and amongst the rest he having it in charge to burn Mr. *Rogers* in *Smithfield*, who being in the Cart his Children came to take their last farewell, and because the Carman staid his Cart to permit them so to do, this cruel Sheriff caused his head to be broke, but not long after the just Judgment of God overtook him, for he was stricken with a numness all over his Body, being no ways able to help himself, and in that condition he continued, till at last in great misery he ended his wretched life.

One

One *Burton* Bayliff of *Crowland* after the coming forth of Queen *Marys* firſt proclamation in favour of the Romiſh Religion, was very deſirous to ingratiate himſelf into the favour of ſome eminent Papiſts, and thereupon reſolved to ſet up the *Maſs* in *Crowland* pariſh Church, in order to which the Sunday after he came thither and finding the Curate reading the ſervice ſet forth in the Reign of King *Edward* the VI. he came up to him with a ſtern countenance, ſaying, *Sirrah will not you ſay Maſs, buckle your ſelfe to Maſs, you Knave, or by Gods blood I ſhall ſheath my Dagger in your breſt*, which wicked, and moſt blaſphemous expreſſion of this Monſter, ſo frighted the Curate that he proceeded to ſay *Maſs*, but mark the Judgment of Co upon this proffligate wretch, as he was Riding home, a Crow flying over his head muted on his Beard, and ſome part falling into his mouth, he preſently fell to vomitting, and ſo continued to do for ſeverall days, almoſt without intermiſſion, always fancying the Crows dung in his mouth, till at laſt by ſtriving he broke a vain, and by vomiting blood he ſoon dyed.

One *James Abbes* a good man being by bloody *Bonner* condemned for a Heritick

as

as he was going to Execution he distributed his cloaths and what other things he had to the poor, exhorting them to trust in God and he would provide for them, and to be faithfull in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, with many the like Godly expressions, which one of the Sheriffs Officers hearing, cryed out, in a reviling manner, *good people believe him not for he is a Damnable Heritick*, but ere the flames were Kindled Gods Judgment over took this wicked wretch, so that he fell into a raving phrenzy, crying out *Abbes was a good man and saved, but he was certainly Damned*; and in this condition he continued foaming and tearing off his Cloaths till he dyed.

One *Alexander* Keeper of *Newgate* in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, a most desperate and bloody Persecuter of the Gospel Professors, who were in his Custody, by Lading them with Irons, Feeding them with Bread and Water, denying their Friends to come at them, and all other spite that he could be capable, wracking on them; often would he go to *Bonner* (who of himself was too prone to shed blood) and said, *My Lord Ridd my Goal of these Hereticks that pester it*, and used many Arguments with the Monster to burn the Flock of Christ, but

as

as vengeance does not always Sleep, he to his coſt found that wrath Divine was kindled againſt him, in ſuch ſort that he rotted in his Intrals, and Died Miſerably, Roaring, Curſing and Blaſpheming.

Within a while after his Son having ſpent a large Eſtate, Evily got as himſelf declared, falling down ſuddainly Dyed.

His Son-in-Law likewiſe who frequently was wont to wiſh he might Rott if things were not ſo and ſo, within a ſhort time had his wiſh fulfilled, following the Fate of his Father in Law.

One *Robert Balding* being over officions in diſcovering ſuch as had retired and hid themſelves for the Goſpels ſake, in the moment he diſcovered one *William Seaman* was ſtruck with Lightning, of which he ſhortly after Died.

Dr. *Foxford* Chancellor to Biſhop *Stockſley* a cruel Perſecuter of the Goſpel Profeſſers, in the midſt of his Rage againſt the Church of Chriſt Died ſuddainly.

John Fiſher Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Sir *Thomas Moor*, after they had brought *John Frith*, *Baifield*, *Baineham* and others to cruel Deaths, in the time of King *Henry* the 8, juſtly fell into the Kings diſpleaſure, and were both Beheaded.

Nor

Nor is here to be omitted the Lamentable Death of *Stephen Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, but it being already mentioned in this Book, I ſhall only ſay that in the midſt of his Rejoycing for the Martyrdoms of the two good Biſhops *Ridley* and *Latimer* at *Oxford*, he was ſmitten by the hand of God, and Died in great miſery, being ſtarved to Death, as not able to ſwallow any ſuſtenance, by reaſon his tongue was ſo exceedingly ſwelled in his Mouth.

Having thus far proceeded, I ſhall give the Reader an account of the Perſecuting Popiſh Biſhops that were taken away by Death before Queen *Mary*.

Coats Biſhop of *Weſtcheſter*.
Parſew, Biſhop of *Hereford*.
Glin, Biſhop of *Bangor*,
Brooks, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*.
King, Biſhop of *Tame*.
Petto, Elect of *Salisbury*.
Day, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.
Hollyman, Biſhop of *Briſtow*.

Immediately after the Queens Death dyed in Order theſe following, moſt of them miſerably. Firſt Cardinal *Pool* who dyed the ſame day with the Queen.

John

John Chriſtopherſon Biſhop of *Chicheſter.*
Hopton, Biſhop of *Norwich.*
Morgan, Biſhop of St. *Davids.*
John White, Biſhop of *Wincheſter.*
Ralph Bain, Biſhop of *Leichfield*, and *Coventry.*
Owen Ogleſthorp, Biſhop of *Carlile.*
Cuthbert Tunſtal, Biſhop of *Durham.*
Thomas Rainolds, Elect of *Hereford*, after his Deprivation dyed in Priſon.

And thus we may ſee God ſoon called theſe Perſecutors to an account, as not thinking it in his unſearchable wiſdome fit longer to deny the Souls that cryed under the Altar, his juſt vengeance on the ſhedders of Blood.

And now I ſhall give the Reader an account of ſuch of the men of Blood as were Impriſoned and there kept cloſe to prevent their doing farther miſcheif, few of them having either wills or power to fly or make their eſcapes till taken into the hands of Juſtice.

Dr. *Weſton* Dean of *Weſtminſter* and afterwards Dean of *Windſor* cheif diſputer againſt *Cranmer*, *Ridly*, and *Latimer.*

Mr. *Sleathurſt* Maſter of Trinity Colledge,

Seth

Seth Holland Dean of *Worceſter* and Warden of *All-Souls* Colledge in *Oxford*.

William Coppenger Monk of *Weſtminſter* who uſed to bear the great Seal before the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, all theſe being Impriſoned, dyed miſerably in the Priſons, ſome mad, and others eat up with Vermine, to which I may add Dr. *Steward* Dean of *Wincheſter*.

The reſt of the perſecuting Clergy who were deprived and Impriſoned, are as followeth, *Nicolas Heal* Arch-Biſhop of *York*, and Lord Chancellor, *Thomas Thurlby* Biſhop of *Ely*, *Thomas Watſon* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Gilbert Bourn*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, *Richard Pates* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *Trobleſield* Biſhop of *Exeter*, *John Feckenham* Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, *John Borrel* Dean of *Windſor* and *Peterborough*, *David Pool*, Biſhop of *Peter-Borough*, *Edmund Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, *Thomas Wood*, Biſhop Elect, *Cuthbert Scot*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*, *Henry Cole*, Dean of St. *Pauls*, *John Harpsfield*, Arch Deacon of *London*, and Dean of *Norwich*, *Nicolas Harpsfield*, *Anthony Drace* Arch-Decon of *Huntington*, and *William Chadſy*, Arch-Deacon of *Middleſex*.

Several there were that made their eſcapes Beyond Sea, and there dyed miſerable,

able, and thus we may see how the just Judgment of God brought those into misery who had taken delight in sheding Innocent Blood and rejoyced in the miseries of Christs afflicted Members.

FINIS.